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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BRIGHT OUTLOOK
FOR PROSPERITY
FUND REPORTED\$150,400,000 for Federal
Jobs in Slack Times to Go
Up to Congress in FallBILL PRESENTED NEAR
END OF LAST SESSIONMr. Hoover Then Kept It—
Intent Is to Prevent Business
Depressions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Establishment of a "prosperity reserve" of \$150,400,000 to end cycles of business depression is forecast at the next session of Congress by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Jones believes the bill will receive unanimous action. It would carry into effect plans long urged by economists and backed by Mr. Hoover. A financial "balance-wheel" would be established to keep the national industry at an even pace, to be used for public works in slack times, for the relief of unemployment and to check depressions.

Mr. Jones's bill, which incorporates the proposals, was reported to the Senate in the closing days of the last session with the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Commerce for its passage. The measure retains its place on the Senate calendar and will come up again in December, Mr. Jones says. It marks the culmination of years of efforts by conferences on unemployment, nearly all of which urged long-range planning of public works as a primary step in relieving cycles of unemployment.

How Measure Would Apply

The money would be expended during periods when the volume based upon value of contracts awarded for construction work, had fallen 10 per cent for a three-month period, below the average of the corresponding period of the preceding three years. No appropriation would be made until the President had determined it to be necessary and so informed Congress.

The bill provides for \$75,000,000 to be appropriated for construction of rural post roads, \$50,000,000 for river and harbor works, \$10,400,000 for flood control and \$15,000,000 for public buildings.

Mr. Jones believes that the action of the Federal Government in starting an immense building undertaking in a time of threatened depression, would stimulate local activities in the same field, so that the total sum available would be greatly enhanced. No work would be undertaken that had not been previously voted for, and that would be carried through anyway in the course of events. With such large sums released for circulation economists feel that general business would soon respond to the stimulus.

"Industrial depressions seem to come and go in cycles," Mr. Jones said. "Why, we may not exactly know."

Hope to Stop Unemployment

"Their prevention is most desirable and any action that will retard or prevent their recurrence will be beneficial to everybody and to every industry. One of the greatest evils from these depressions is unemployment. This affects those least able to bear it, and any measure that lessens unemployment strikes at the most vital phase of these cycles."

"There are many governmental activities that employ labor. If they can be directed to furnish increased employment when an industrial depression is threatened or is under way, the result must be good. This is what we seek to do by this legislation."

"The principle of advance planning of public works so that expenditures may be made to influence employment conditions constructively has been accepted by all who have given it serious thought. Its application by the Federal Government would encourage municipal and state governments to apply it in their activities. The result locally would be good and far-reaching."

"Money spent under this bill would not be a waste. Things would be done that should be done and that eventually would be done. The money, if spent at all, would be spent for something needed and at a time when it would serve a further most useful purpose."

MEXICO HAS TRADE BALANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Mexico's exports exceeded imports last year. It is revealed by figures made public by the Bureau of National Statistics. During 1927 Mexico sold to other nations goods to the value of \$313,742,490.50 (United States currency) while she purchased commodities worth \$173,193,636. Mexican exports exceeded imports by \$140,548,854.50.

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Hoover Ideally Fitted for Public
Service, Page Reported to WilsonAmbassador's Statement to War President Gives High
Estimate of Belgian Relief Administrator
Tells of Refusal of British Offers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A memorandum on Herbert Hoover, written Dec. 30, 1916, to President Wilson by Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, "for possible help to the President and the service," illustrating Mr. Hoover's Americanism, statesmanship and public service, has just been dug up from the files of the Page correspondence by George K. Morris, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"Those Democratic editors who are active in spreading propaganda reflecting on Mr. Hoover's American citizenship," said Mr. Morris, "might well turn to the writings of that very eminent Democrat, Walter Hines Page."

"Would Make Useful Officer"

The memorandum is as follows: "Hoover, Mr. Hines Page, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, would, if opportunity should offer, make a useful officer in the State Department. He is probably the only man living who has had intimate, without holding office, negotiated understandings with the British, French, German, Dutch and Belgian governments."

"He personally knows and has had direct dealings with these governments, and his transactions with them have involved several hundred

million dollars. He is a man of very considerable fortune—less than when the war began, for his relief work has cost him much.

"He was approached on behalf of the British Government with the suggestion that if he would become a British subject, the Government would be pleased to give him an important executive post, and with the hint that if he succeeded a title might await him.

Clung to Citizenship

"His answer was 'I'll do what I can for you with pleasure, but I'll not give up my American citizenship—not on your life.' Within the last six months, two large financial organizations, each independently, have offered him \$100,000 year to enter their employ, and an industrial company offered him \$100,000 to start with. He declined them all."

"When the Belgian relief work recently struck a financial snag, Mr. Hoover by telegraph got the promise of a loan in the United States to the British and French governments for Belgian relief of \$150,000,000."

"I do not know, but I think he would be glad to turn his European experience to the patriotic use of our Government. He is 42 years old, a graduate of Leland Stanford Junior University."

(Signed) "Walter H. Page."

FALSE REPORT
ON BREWSTER
IS CORRECTEDRoman Catholic Bishop Says
Letter Sent Out Before
Election Was Wrong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Admission that a criticism of Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and recently a candidate for United States Senator, in a diocesan letter which is believed to have influenced thousands of votes in the Maine primaries was based on mistaken assumptions, has been made by the Rt. Rev. John Gregory Murray, Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland.

The first letter was read in churches throughout the State the day before the primary, when the time was too short for a correction to be published.

The retraction was made, as was the original charge, in the course of an appeal for funds to aid in reconstruction of a Roman Catholic mission at Pleasant Point on the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation.

While the pre-election letter blamed Governor Brewster for having taken only \$6000 out of the Indian tribal funds in addition to \$6000 insurance, instead of \$20,000 as requested, the bishop now has conceded that the amount requested was not available to the Governor and Executive Council.

Facts Now Disclosed

"At the time the appeal was made it was understood by the Indians, their chaplain and the diocesan authorities that the fund available for the use of the Indians was \$124,670.07," Bishop Murray wrote, referring to the last report of the state auditor. "Since then the state auditor has set forth certain facts concerning the fund which it seems proper to make known to all who are interested."

The letter then quotes a statement by the auditor which explains that, after taking out the \$6000 appropriation, only \$14,039.35 of the Passamaquoddy tribe fund held in trust by the State exists in actual cash, the remainder, \$113,707.09, being only a book credit which the State recognizes as an obligation and upon which it pays 6 per cent annual interest to be used for the benefit of the tribe.

Sales of land and lumber stumpage constitute the source of the fund, (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

British Launch
8000-Ton CruiserGovernment Builds Vessel
Smaller Than Washington
Treaty Maximum

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new ship authorized by the British Navy estimates of 1926-27, has been launched by the Duchess of York at Jarrow-on-Tyne. It is the first of the new 8000-ton type which the Government desires to substitute for the larger 10,000-ton cruisers hitherto favored.

Thus the other two cruisers of the 1923 program are still on the stocks, the Dorsetshire at Portsmouth and the Norfolk at Fairfield Yard, Govan. Both belong to the 10,000-ton type.

Only one cruiser was provided for in the 1927 estimates. This vessel, which is to be named the Exeter, is about to be laid down at Devonport and it will be of similar size and design to the York.

"In voluntarily building cruisers of a smaller size than the Washington treaty maximum," says the Daily Telegraph, "Great Britain is setting an example of armament limitation which the other signatory powers, with the exception of Italy, have not yet seen fit to follow."

FILIPINOS TOLD
THEY MUST OPEN
DOORS TO WORLDNew Governor-General Re-
commends Laws Welcom-
ing Outside Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Filipino people must mechanize and industrialize their islands through the introduction of foreign capital if they are ever to rise above their present retarded condition, according to Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines. In his first address before the Philippine Legislature, a copy of his address cabled to the Department of War was made public here.

Governor Stimson's address was almost entirely devoted to a plea for Philippine mass production instead of hand labor, for the introduction of American capital and for the revision of the Philippine laws which now restrict the development of the islands by foreign capital.

Declaring that "the necessity of encouraging the entry of American capital" is the "fundamental problem of the Philippine Islands today," Governor Stimson pointed out that the great resources of the islands have remained virtually untouched while the "great masses of the population are today undernourished."

Remedy Available

"All of this could be controlled or eliminated by a wise expenditure of money if their Government had the money to expend," said the new Governor-General.

"What is the cause of this singular anomaly?" he asked. "Why is it that a people who have shown such remarkable interest in and adaptability for the advantages of modern civilization, sacrifice and zeal in their pursuit, and who at the same time are the heirs of such wonderful natural resources, would be held up and turned back at the very entrance of the Promised Land, like a thirsty Tantalus at the vision of his springs of living water?"

In reply he pointed out that the Filipino people have failed to make use of modern machinery and modern methods, and that the imperative need of the Philippines is to abandon primitive tools and methods and to use modern machinery and equipment that can be worked in large units.

"The iron ore deposits of Surigao and Calamayan cannot be worked by the spade; steam shovel is necessary. The deeply buried gold-bearing strata in the Mountain Province cannot be located with the prospector's pick; the diamond drill or extension of the deep workings of the mines will be required for that discovery."

Foreuses Use of Resources

"The coal deposits will come into profitable operation when power consuming industries come in site and number to justify mining operations on a large enough scale with modern mining and conveying equipment."

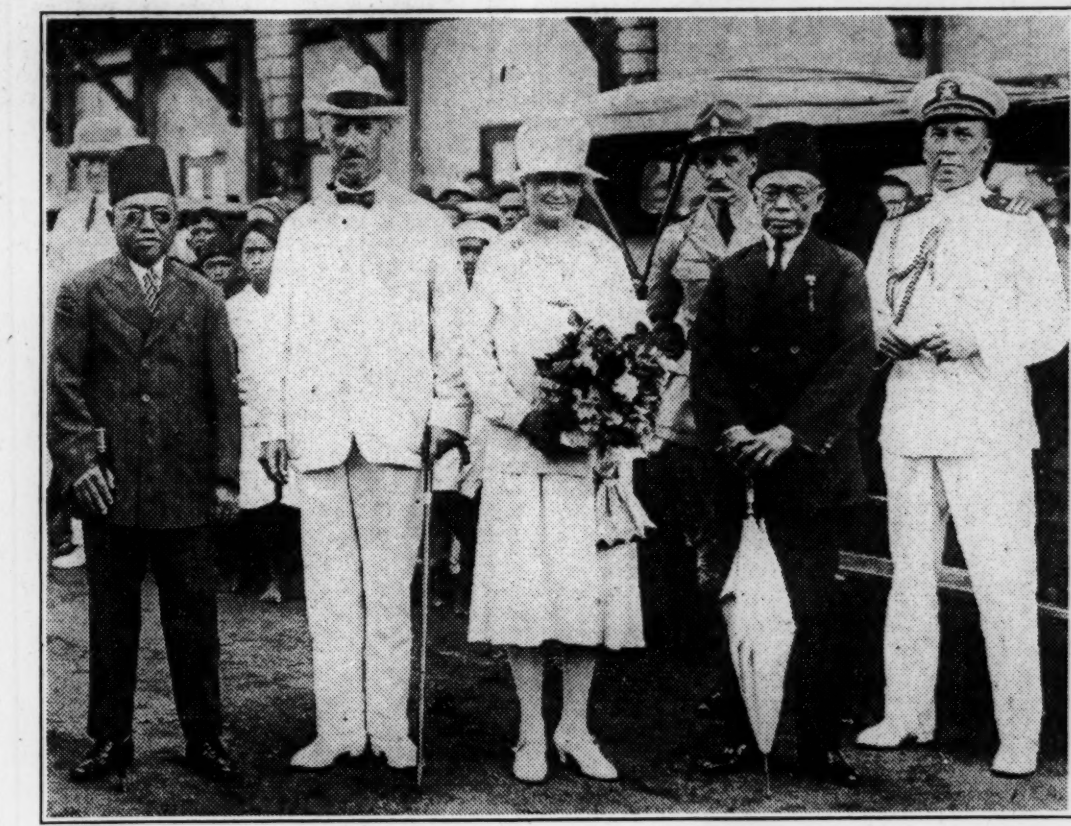
Domestic manufacture will come with improvement in the scale of living and increase in the purchasing power of the people. Philippine manufacture for foreign markets will come only as the machine replaces the hand, no matter how cheap the labor.

In my opinion, Philippine development now calls for operation in and by big business units. What is needed here is the co-operation with ample resources in capital and technical talent.

To accomplish this development, Governor Stimson added, the Filipino and his fellows must assemble themselves.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Native and Foreign Rulers of the Philippines



Hadji Mohammad Jamalul Kiram, Sultan of Sulu; Col. Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines; Mrs. Stimson; Maj. Allen S. Fletcher; Hadji Butu, Moro Senator, and Commander James, on the Occasion of Colonel Stimson's First Visit to Jolo for a Conference With the Sultan of Sulu.

PANAMAN SEEMS
UNITED STATES'
AID IN ELECTIONPorrista Party Leader Will
Ask Supervision to Insure
Fair Test at Polls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—George E. Boyd, one of the outstanding leaders of the political party which bears the name of Belisario Porrista, one-time President of Panama, has gone to the United States to urge American supervision of the forthcoming presidential elections in Panama.

Dr. Boyd will ask that the United States exercise its rights under Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Panama. This article provides that the United States has the right to intervene at any place in the Republic for the establishment of the public peace and constitutional order.

Dr. Boyd, according to what is believed to be authentic information received in high quarters here, will tell the State Department that the United States must guarantee the fairness of the election on Aug. 5, or else the people of Panama "will settle their own difficulties in their own way."

The Porristas, as the party which is espousing the Boyd cause is known, declare that a majority of the voters are for their candidate. They charge that political supporters of Dr. Boyd who go from the rural districts to the towns and cities to obtain votes are actually engaged in a campaign of intimidation and fraud which they must have in order to exercise their franchise, are sent back to the districts from which they come without having obtained the required authorization to cast their ballot and that, in this way, many Porristas will be unable to vote for their candidate.

Dr. Boyd, the report said, has the names of 15,000 voters who, the Porristas charge, are thus denied their franchise.

Dr. Boyd is opposing President Adolfo Chiari, who is up for re-election in well-informed Central American quarters the consensus is that the United States will not intervene in the election.

It is held, however, that it will insist that peace be maintained. The close proximity of the Panama Canal makes it imperative that nothing occur to disturb the harmony of Panama, and informed persons say they are confident that Washington will see to it that Panamanian tranquility is not broken.

BORDER PORTS SURVEYED

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—W. W. Hubbard, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has arrived here to make a survey of the border ports of entry in connection with the proposed erection of new government buildings at Highgate Springs and Alburg to be used by the customs and immigration officials.

The Firefly
of the Caribbean

THE familiar "lightning bug" glowing at intervals adds beauty to the night—it might be called Nature's Candle. But the elater beetle sheds a continuous bright light. It is nature's arc light! It has two "headlights" on its thorax, and is even used in lighting native huts in the tropics. Read about it

Tomorrow
A Magazine
FeatureBootleggers Lose
Insurance Rights
in MassachusettsCompanies Cannot Provide
Coverage for Automobiles
Seized by Officials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Department of Justice is bent on a thorough clean-up of the southern federal patronage scandal, relating to the sale of public offices, revealed by the Senate investigating committee. The department's representatives are now carrying out investigations of conditions in southern states from which complaints have come in the past decade.

The prospect is that the matter will be thrashed out once for all, and a long-standing abuse eliminated before the department lets the matter drop.

A special federal grand jury is now investigating matters in Biloxi, Miss., where Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney-general, has been in charge. Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Florida are likely to be included in the scope of the broadened inquiry. Other grand juries and indictments are likely to follow.

Negro Committee Suspended

The latest development is the suspension of office of Perry Howard, Negro national Republican committeeman, who has acted as special assistant to the Attorney-General, and who has been indicted, along with half a dozen others, accused of trafficking in federal offices. Howard is charged with taking \$1500 for arranging the appointment of a United States marshal.

The Department of Justice has also acted promptly to suspend James S. Hubbard, Deputy United States Marshal, on a similar charge.

The Department of Justice is making its investigation under the provisions of the law passed by Congress Dec. 11, 1926, which makes it an indictable offense to use political influence to secure public office, with a penalty of \$1000 fine, a year's imprisonment, or both.

It has been charged for 10 years or more that the artificial Republican Party existing in states in the Solid South gained campaign funds by the sale of political patronage from Washington.

Indictments Followed

Recent investigations by the Senate-Brookhart committee at Atlanta brought charges that the Republican organization there collected contributions monthly from federal office holders. A number of indictments have followed, and Harry S. New, Postmaster General, has been indicted.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

The Case for Quicker Justice

How the Law Seeks to Catch Up With the Age

Rapidly changing social and economic conditions in the United States are making constantly increasing demands upon an outgrown administration of criminal law. Some of the needs for improvement are being set forth and possible remedies indicated in a series of special articles for The Christian Science Monitor, of which the following is the seventh.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is now a tendency to insist on harsher punishment as a cure-all for crime, whereas a far stronger deterrent is swifter, and more certain punishment.

At 3 o'clock one Monday morning recently in New York City, three young men held up a taxi driver at the point of a revolver. A passing motorist saw the crime, picked up a policeman and gave pursuit. The men were arrested, and when court opened that same morning they were

FEDERAL ACTION
ON REPORTED
SALE OF OFFICESIndicted Negro Assistant
Attorney-General Is
Suspended

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IRISH ACCEPT
KELLOGG PACT
TO OUTLAW WARTen Other Nations Are Ex-
pected to Be Heard From
in a Short WhileFOUR COUNTRIES NOW
HAVE SENT REPLIESLondon Reaches a Definite
Stand and Is Reported as
Ready to Indorse Proposal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Irish Free State has accepted the Kellogg peace pact, a move received here. The reply was as follows: "Your Excellency's note of the 23rd of June enclosing a revised draft of the proposed treaty for the renunciation of war has been carefully studied by the Government of the Irish Free State."

"As I informed you in my note of May 29, the Government of the Irish Free State were prepared to accept unreservedly the draft treaty proposed by your Government on April 13, holding, as they did, that neither their right of self-defense nor their commitments under the Covenant of the League of Nations were in any way prejudiced by its terms."

"The draft treaty as revised is equally acceptable to the Government of the Irish Free State, and I have the honor to inform you that they are prepared to sign it in conjunction with such other governments as may be so disposed. As the effectiveness of the proposed treaty as an instrument for the suppression of war depends to a great extent upon its universal application, the Government of the Irish Free State hopes that the treaty may meet with the approbation of the other governments to whom it was sent, and that it may subsequently be accepted by all the other powers of the world."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

(Signed) "P. McGillican."

WASHINGTON (AP)—With Frank B. Kellogg's proposed treaty for the renunciation of war approved by four of the fourteen nations which were invited to become original signatories, state department officials looked to Great Britain for the next important development.

Dispatches from London said that a note in reply to Mr. Kellogg's communication of June 23, which was submitted with the draft treaty, probably would be given to the American chargé d'affaires there on Wednesday, and that the British Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, as asserting in the House of Commons that the London Government had reached a definite stand on the subject.

Previously, unofficial information had been received here that Great Britain stood ready to indorse the American proposal. Mr. Kellogg was highly gratified at the replies of France and Italy, and termed their acceptance very satisfactory. He was pleased, as well, with the approval of the Irish Free State, the latest to be announced. Germany's indorsement was made known last week.

It is expected that the 10 other nations will be heard from within a short while, and when all have expressed their attitude, arrangements for signing the treaty will be made.

France Welcomes Present
Participation by U. S.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—One great fact outlines all others in the negotiations given here by the government press and public of the true value of the Kellogg anti-war pact to which France has just given its assent. This is that the United States for the first time in 100 years has so solemnly put out her hand to Europe and has now joined with Europe formally in the maintenance of an international concord. When immediately after the flush of victory and writing of the League of Nations Covenant, the United States suddenly withdrew from the European councils and decided not to enter the League of Nations, a wave of disappointment spread over Europe. This act the United States has now taken restores the old feeling of brotherhood between the leading nations of the two continents.

"When this treaty shall be signed," says Jules Sauerwein in Le Matin, "it will be the greatest world event since the war, and that day merits being celebrated as a 'fête mémorable.' The enthusiasm of the French at this moment is sincere, but it is well to regard the longer view held in circles where foreign affairs are minutely regarded and deeply considered that this treaty splendid as it is should not be interpreted as a panacea for all ills. Furthermore, the Government, through such a mouthpiece as the semi-official Le Temps is at pains to impress the public that France is signing a pact which will actually not have signed anything more than has been already agreed to in previous accords, such as the League Covenant, the Locarno treaties and those signed with Poland and members of the Little Entente."

The former Minister Aristide Briand, it will be recalled, emphasized after clearly stating the French views on what might be called the exceptions to the simple Kellogg formula that it was only "under these conditions" that France could adhere to the League of Nations. He enumerates a long list of possibilities of war however faint in which France might conceivably be drawn without violating the pledges of the Kellogg treaty. Summing up these commentaries they are resolved into the statement that each country must

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

remain ultimately its own and sole judge of its own actions in any given case.

That future events may be rightly understood it is necessary to bring out these points. On the other hand the complicated system of European treaties with their sanctions which has sprung up since the war, and which some hold were forced on certain nations because of the American absence from the fundamental treaties, can be defended. Where apprehension exists, precautions must be taken; such is the European thesis. France is extremely grateful therefore at this new American participation with Europe in the stabilizing of world peace, and one result of this very apprehension and lead to a more solid amity among all nations.

British Reply Completed Says Foreign Secretary

LONDON (AP)—The British reply to Mr. Kellogg's outlay of war pact proposal probably will be given to the American chargé d'affaires tomorrow.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, in response to a request from a Laborite member that he explain why France and Germany were able to decide on the proposed treaty ahead of Great Britain, said, "A matter of fact, His Majesty's Government has made up its mind, but it is necessary for us to communicate with the British dominions before we formulate and deliver our reply. France and Germany do not need to communicate with other governments."

Several Liberal newspapers today editorially criticized Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, for a speech made on the week-end in the course of which he said:

"We desire to appeal to the great United States, when our signature is placed alongside that of other nations, and say to them, 'We are signing the pact at your request, yet we cannot quite yet be increasing your navy.' I think we are entitled to demand quite respectfully and in quite a friendly way and say to America and to the world that deems speak stronger than words."

The Daily News says "that nearly two months ago, after knocking chunks off her naval program, America postponed it altogether to give peace a chance," and that the Home Secretary's remarks indicated his ignorance of this and could only stir up hostility.

The Daily Chronicle described the Home Secretary's statement as "impertinent," and said that sending out challenging messages was the surest way of hampering the efforts of the American Government to reduce American armaments.

French Reply Pleases Germans

BERLIN—France's reply to Mr. Kellogg's interpretation of the anti-war pact proposal has satisfied the German Government political circles and is described as a step forward in the direction of the realization of this scheme. The French memorandum does not possess the short, clear wording of the Reich's reply, it is pointed out, but it should not be overlooked, it is said, that France modified its attitude in accordance with the views put forward by the United States. Thus all the apprehensions that Paris might delay the progress of the negotiations by new demands or interpretations have been proved groundless.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Recital by Kamel Lefevre on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30 to 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston; book talk, "With Dirigible and Plane," Olinsted Park, 2.

Meeting, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sunday, 1 to 5. Free entrance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee. On Wednesdays from 1 to 4, with admission fee.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Yose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6.

Through July 24

North Shore Art Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

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SEATTLE POINTS TO SUCCESSFUL CIVIC VENTURES

Efficient in Practically Every Field, Says Former Mayor in Report

SEATTLE, Wash.—Municipal ownership and operation has proved itself efficient and successful in practically every field of public utility service in Seattle, it is claimed in the annual report for 1927-28 by Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, until recently Mayor of Seattle.

The results she cites as favorable have been obtained in the face of local difficulties and "an extensive, nationwide campaign of misrepresentation by opponents of municipal ownership with a view to discrediting public ownership of utilities."

Mrs. Landes says, Seattle owns and operates its own power and light system, water system and street railway.

The city's operation of street railways has been perhaps the most mooted issue in this field, and even this utility, the former Mayor contends, has justified itself.

Reviews Nine-Year Operation
She cites figures showing that at the close of nine years' ownership, the city's indebtedness has decreased, a railway deficit reduced, a considerable motor bus service installed, numerous extensions built, the equipment "in much better condition than the average of other large cities."

And that "the city pays the highest rate of wages for trainmen of any city in the country, with the possible exception of three."

Meanwhile, out of every 8-13 cents or "three for a quarter" fare, 1 cent must go to pay bond interest and 1 1/4 cents goes for the redemption of bonds. It is also pointed out that many general conditions, such as automobiles, theaters and community business districts have tended to cut down street car receipts everywhere.

On light and power and water, Mrs. Landes makes use of comparative statistics. In considering these it is only fair to explain that Seattle is in an exceptionally rich hydro-electric region. The report states that, "The average home-owner in Seattle pays 2.73 cents per kilowatt hour for current for lighting, cooking, auxiliary heating and household appliances. The average rate for this service throughout the Nation, as compiled by the Electrical World, Jan. 7, 1928, is 6.6 cents per kilowatt hour."

Another comparison made is that, "rates for water in the city of Seattle are the lowest of any city of more than 200,000 population in the United States with the exception of Chicago where the basic rate is identical with ours. Our water rates have remained the same for 20 years, despite the fact that the dollar now buys only about half what it did before the war. We deliver water to the holders of Seattle for less than 2 cents a ton. It is the cheapest commodity available in the city."

Deficit Turned to Profit

Of municipal light and power the report gives this brief summary: "Authorized in 1902, the Seattle municipal light and power plant began lighting the streets and serving customers early in 1905. During the first two years it operated at a loss, piling up a deficit of \$29,902.18. This deficit was wiped out in the third year of the plant's operations, and the records since that time show a surplus of revenue above all expenses, interest and liberal depreciation reserve, running as high as \$952,987.52 in 1921 and \$698,811.03 in 1927."

During its entire career the Seattle municipal lighting system has been in direct competition with a private company which occupied the field when city operations started.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwest wind.

Southern New England: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday except local thundershowers and not so warm Wednesday afternoon in north portion; moderate southwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

Albany	84	Memphis	74
Atlanta City	80	Montreal	70
Boston	76	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	70	New Orleans	80
Calgary	38	New York	76
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	76
Chicago	72	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	74
Des Moines	72	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	72	San Francisco	62
Galveston	82	St. Louis	74
Hatteras	76	St. Paul	54
Helena	52	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	78
Kansas City	74	Washington	74
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:22 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

Foss
Chocolates
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**Fowle's
News Co.**
Tourists make our store your first stop in Newburyport.
At FOWLE'S FOUNTAIN you will find just the right refreshment.
SODAS—ICES—SANDWICHES
CANADA DRY GINGER ALE
17 STATE STREET
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
At the End of the Newburyport Turnpike

and the business of the city system has been built up under competitive conditions."

While the practicability of municipally-owned light and power and water is conceded by many Seattle people, the advisability of the "Skagit Project," named for the Skagit River, still remains a question with some of them. This is a 1,000,000 horsepower project for the development of further power. One unit of this development is completed and on the second, the erection of an immense storage dam is still under way.

The Landes report, after explaining the financing of this project, closes with the statement that "the city light department has never received aid from taxes nor cost the citizens of Seattle a penny. It stands on its own merits as a business institution."

"It has," it says, "entered on one of the most ambitious development programs, public or private, in the nation, and its financial condition is such that bonds for its development are eagerly sought by investors, although they carry a net rate of less than 5 per cent."

"Seattle is situated in a center of a region which is the richest in water power resources in the entire nation. The development of water power by the municipal system guarantees low rates for industries—rates which have already shown results in locating new factories in this city, and which guarantee a great industrial future for Seattle as electrical processes become more and more important in our civilization."

Railroad Express Plan Formulated

Heavy Yearly Loss Reported Under Contract Held by American Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Definite plans for taking over the express business of the United States by the railroads themselves have been submitted to officials of every railway line in the country.

The plans provide for acquisition of the property or stock of the American Railway Express Company and formation of a new company to be called "Railway Express Agency, Inc.," which would be owned by the railroads in proportion to their share in the total railway express business.

The plans grew out of dissatisfaction by the railroads with the terms of the contracts between the railroads and the American Railway Express Company under which the carriers contend, they have sustained losses of from \$55,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year. It is estimated that successful culmination of negotiations would add \$300,000,000 a year to the railroad's income.

German Choral Festival in Vienna

Draws Singers From All Over World

VIENNA—Vienna has become a "sea of song," with the opening of the great German choral festival.

From early morning, in addition to the ordinary railway services, 147 special trains brought singer guests from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, while many others came down the Danube by boat.

The singers, all men, total 130,000, and 30,000 wives accompany their husbands. The best German choruses from Berlin to Australia and from Texas to South Africa are represented here, and the great singing hall where most of the performances are taking place, is reputed to be the largest wooden structure of the kind in the world, with excellent acoustics and 360 exits.

Daily concerts are in progress, with special week-end features.

Quaint Scenes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

The charm of French-Canada, Delightful, different, picturesque awe-inspiring scenery, Sea cruises of infinite variety fortnightly from Montreal and Quebec to

NEWFOUNDLAND—OR GASPE—CHALEUR BAY—OR CANADIAN LABRADOR

Also deluxe Friday-to-Tuesday cruises, aboard a palatial vessel up the SAGUENAY RIVER.

Ask any Travel Agent, or

Clarke Steamship Co. Limited
100 DUNDAS STREET, MONTREAL

**ORTHO
MODE
SHOES**
For Women Seeking
Foot Comfort Without
Sacrificing Style
Perhaps you have never been satisfactorily fitted. If so, we believe our experienced men can give you an entirely new idea of personal service—the correct shoe correctly fitted.
Catalogue on request
BENJAMIN F. MINER
INCORPORATED
17 St. James Avenue
Park Square Building
BOSTON

Hungarian embroidered voile

peasant dresses, \$6.85

Dresses HAND-EMBROIDERED in these bright reds and blues and yellows and blacks blended with a gay abandon so characteristic of peasant art. Dresses you'd never expect to wash successfully, but they do. With just a moderate degree of care, they'll emerge fresh and new looking ready to keep you cool and cool looking through a long, long summer. White voile with bright colors guaranteed washable. Sizes 16 to 42, and many styles to choose from.

Filene's—sixth floor—nearest to Hawley street elevators. Misses' sizes also on the fourth floor. Mail and telephone orders filled.

Two-Party System Advised in South for Best Service

Competition Would Improve Standards of Personnel, Institute Is Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—The urgent need of a two-party system in Georgia, and throughout the solid South, was argued here before the Institute of Public Affairs by Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, before one of the largest gatherings yet assembled for a single session.

"A more efficient and honest personnel would be obtained for the states now dominated by the Democratic Party if they could have effective two-party systems," Dr. Gosnell declared. "It is true that competition is the spice of life, and if we had competition on issues for public office, instead of competition on personalities and jealousies, it is my firm opinion that better men would be chosen."

Dr. Gosnell also advocated a shorter ballot, affirming that the long ballot, instead of increasing the effectiveness of the individual vote, has served to obscure it.

"In our demands for popular government, the pendulum has swung too far in the South," he said. "We have come to the point where every candidate from dog catcher to Governor is listed on the same ticket. The result is that very often inefficient and unfit men are chosen for office, for it is impossible for the voter to learn anything about the candidates offered him for choice. All minor administrative officials should be appointed by the Governor, except policy-determining officials."

Boston Airport Lease Is Signed

City Rents Field From State, Subject to Approval of Legislature

For a rental of \$1 a year the State-owned Boston airport, considered one of the most advantageously located fields in the United States because of its proximity to the city, is to be leased to the city of Boston, subject only to the state Legislature's approval of the agreement just signed between city and state officials.

Agitated for more than a year because of the increasing aeronautical development around Boston, its excellent situation in regard to future transatlantic flights, and its position as a gateway for much of the northern air traffic from the eastern part of the United States, the completion of the airport's transfer from

MARINES ARRIVE AT CORINTO

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—Two battalions of marines, made up of 645 enlisted men and 21 officers drafted from the ships of the battle fleet, arrived at Corinto aboard the supply ship Medusa. Their arrival brought the total of marines in Nicaragua to 302 officers and 5218 enlisted men. One battalion came to Managua and the other will take post soon at Leon.

BRITISH TO BUILD NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Admiralty has awarded a contract for a new £1,000,000 training school at Holbrook, Suffolk, which is to displace the present institution at

State to city will mean a marked improvement in the condition of the field.

It has been agreed that Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, will send a special message to the Legislature asking approval of the lease and requesting passage of an act to enable the city to borrow \$250,000 outside its tax limit for operation of the field.

Located on flat land in East Boston, near the harbor, and already covering 1,140,000 square feet, room is available for enlargement to 4,000,000 square feet. Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, has announced the intention to enlarge the field, erect more hangars and commercial buildings and equip the field not only with flood lights but with lights around its edge.

With runways already long enough to accommodate all planes save the very largest, they will be lengthened, and facilities will be made available for seaplane landings and hangars. After signing the recent lease, Mayor Nichols declared that he intended the Boston field to be a model, and comparable to "the best airport in the United States."

Although the pending lease is for 20 years, the \$1 a year clause will hold good for only one-half that time, after which the rent will be determined by a special commission. The State lease with the United States War Department for a part of the airport will not be disturbed by the new move. In both cases the lessees make the improvements needed, and with the expiration of their contract are to present contracts, amounts to £10,000 to £15,000 a year.

Federal Action on Reported Sale of Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

moved employees charged with the offense.

Walter F. George (D.), Senator from Georgia, in a statement filed with the committee, charges that Mr. New's explanation is "misleading." The fact that Democrats, when in power, resorted to similar practices, as charged by Mr. New, does not justify the present action of Republicans, Mr. George says.

The new element in the investigation is the thorough going move of the Department of Justice. The department has made efforts to clear the matter up before, but on each occasion has found action blocked by insufficient authority. The law passed by Congress in 1926 gives the requisite power, it is believed, to carry the matter through.

AMELIA EARHART TO PILOT

Miss Amelia Earhart, who has not piloted a plane since before taking off for England in the Friendship will make her first solo flight since returning to the United States in a plane of her own, purchased in England from Lady Heath, it is announced at the Dennison Airport, near Boston. The plane is on its way to Boston and possibly may be assembled before Miss Earhart's return from the middle West.

RECORD WHEAT HANDLING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—New records are being made by the Canadian railways in the movement of wheat for overseas export. There is a greatly increased movement this year of grain held over from last fall. In May, the Canadian Pacific alone handled 10,530,160 bushels as compared with slightly over 3,000,000 during the same month last year. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways have handled together a total of 380,434,200 bushels of last year's wheat crop. It is estimated that nearly 20,000,000 bushels are still in the hands of the farmers.

CHANDLER & CO.

Boston Common
Tremont St. at West
Boston

Chiffon Dresses

Gay Flower Prints

25.00

Dresses of summer charm, and coolness, for women. Their clever styling is made doubly interesting by bell cuffs, flared skirts, bloused effects, jabots, wide revers, graduated tucks and pleatings. Delightful combinations of smartest colors on light and dark grounds.

Women's Dresses—Fifth Floor

Summer Dresses

of Sheer Fabrics

15.00

Flowered or plain chiffon, in graceful models, many with detachable sleeves, which may be removed for evening wear. Showing wide revers, flares, tiers, wing and cascade jabots and circular cutting. Also two-piece dresses of plain color georgette with box-pleated skirts.

Women's, Fourth Floor—Misses', Fifth Floor

Sweaters

Women's—Misses'

5.00

Smartly made of all wool yarns combined with tinsel and rayon. Some in solid colors, others stripes in jacquard design. Fleish, orchid, tan, grey, Lucerne, green, white. Sizes 34 to 46.

Street Floor

New Silk Underwear

Women's—Misses'

3.00

Chemise—lace trimmed crepe de chine or printed chiffon. Step-ins or panties of silk crepe. Slips of crepe de chine, lace trimmed or tailored. Cool and dainty for summer.

Sixth Floor

Foreign Owners of Russian Oil Wells Are Made an Offer

One Concern Notifies the Public of Its Intention of Making Payments

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Hundreds of British, as well as American and other foreign investors who have lost millions by the confiscation of the Russian oil wells see a faint glimmer of hope in the announcement of the Medway Oil and Storage Company that they will "from this day onward pay 5 per cent of the f. o. b. cost of all supplies of oil they may hereafter receive from Russia to an official representative entitled to receive such sums for the benefit of those who may justifiably claim former ownership of the wells from which the oil so supplied may be derived."

The interesting innovation appears in half-page advertisements in the London newspapers. Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, a representative of the Medway Company said that the sum involved, according to present contracts, amounts to £10,000 to £15,000 a year.

Russian Oil Products, Ltd., a Soviet Government agency, which markets most of the Soviet oil here, on the other hand, approached by the Monitor representative, based on the scheme, largely on the grounds that they are entitled to all the oil, not merely a charity allocation. It was highly improbable that any organization, they said, would be found to receive the money, in which case it will presumably remain in the hands of the Medway company.

Others questioned, regarded the proposal as an attempt to discredit the Soviet Government, or saw in it a move in a war between the big oil combines and point to the fact that the figure is 5 per cent the same as the one suggested by the American purchasers of Soviet oil a year ago and rejected. "Petrol" which is marketed by the Medway Company is one of the brands at which a strong press campaign has been directed, on the ground that it contains oil from "tainted" Soviet sources.

The chairman of the Medway Company, C. F. de Ganahl, is also director of Tankers, Limited, which, according to the current Stock Exchange Year Book, owns 94,000 B shares in the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company.

While the first letter specified the date on which the appeal for funds for the mission should be made, naming the Sunday immediately before the primary, the second letter asks only that the subject be raised again "on any Sunday before Oct. 1."

Statements recently were made by the Indian Agent for the Passamaquoddy tribe and the members of the committee on Indian affairs of the Executive Council, showing that the appropriation approved by Governor Brewster was \$2000 more than they recommended, since they considered that \$10,000, including the insurance money, would be adequate.

FRIGIDINE

The "Cool Method"

The only permanent waving process we can guarantee to give beautiful, soft, lustrous waves with perfect control during the waving.

So much more comfortable and superior in every way, from the moment the first wave is wound until the last wave grows out—months later.

PERMANENT \$15.00
WAVING

Also, FINOGEN, which sets your Finger Waves so neatly, \$1.25 per bottle postpaid.

Cluzelle
BROTHERS
45 W. 57th Street, New York
Plaza 4135-6
Established 1896

Make No News Good News

No news is good news—sometimes.

On the other hand, it may be more disturbing to one's peace of mind than actual bad news.

Get the telephone number at your vacation or week-end address. Give it to the folks at the office. Tell them to call you if needed and at a stated hour; but not otherwise. Then no news will be good news.

AVIATION WINS LARGER PLACE IN NAVY PLANS

Fleet of 204 Airplanes to
Take Part in Maneuvers
at San Diego, Calif.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The increasing use of aircraft in the navy is noted in orders recently sent out by the Navy Department according to Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett. Three qualified naval aviators have been promoted to the rank of rear admiral, plane maneuvers have been ordered and aviation training has been fostered, he pointed out.

There are at present five rear admirals who are either qualified naval pilots or observers, while a year ago there were only two, Admiral Moffett said. Aviation training has been made a regular part of the curriculum of the Naval Academy, and a recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, declared that it was desirable that all officers "become conversant with the principles and the science of aeronautics and the operation and maintenance of aircraft."

Admiral Moffett announced that 204 naval planes are scheduled to participate in the largest aerial demonstration of naval craft in history to take place off San Diego, Calif., from Aug. 4 to Sept. 1. These planes will later go out to sea for a sortie with the Pacific fleet which will be the first tactical maneuvers with so large a fleet of planes.

The planes that will take part in the maneuvers include 54 pursuit planes, 36 light bombing planes, 36 torpedo planes, 30 scouting planes, 26 observation planes, and 12 utility planes. They will be assembled from the aircraft carriers attached to the battle fleet, from the naval air station at San Diego and from ships of the fleet.

DHALA EVACUATED BY RULER OF YEMEN

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dhala, a small Arab state within the British sphere, 60 miles north of Aden, has been evacuated by Imam Yahya of Yemen who invaded it last February. Imam is an Arab ruler who has long given trouble to the British Aden protectorate, to which his own territory is adjacent.

Numerous British attempts have

been made to come to terms with him, as has been done successfully with Ibn Saud, his competitor for the headship of southern Arabian tribes. When these failed his invading forces were bombed by British aircraft and two sheiks he had carried off were released. He has now been driven out completely, his evacuation bringing about a new situation which, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is engaging the attention of the British Government.

Labor and Capital Establish Record for Peace in 1927

Fewer Disputes Than for 12
Years—Wages and Hours
Cause Most Trouble

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Not for a dozen years has the industrial sky been more serene. At least according to the records of the Department of Labor, there were fewer labor disputes in the calendar year 1927 than in any other year in the last 12, beginning in 1916.

According to the department, 1927 stands out as being the first year in the table in which any of the cities shown have had no industrial disputes reported. Capital and labor walked together in amity in each of six cities: Cincinnati, Holyoke, Mass., Milwaukee, Springfield, Mass., Toledo and Youngstown.

Further, the report states that the number of persons involved in clothing and textile disputes shows a "very marked decline" from 1926. Building trades remain the same. It is in the coal industry, where the increase is more than four times that of the year previous, that the improvement fails to hold.

The actual number of labor disputes does not give a complete picture of the industrial situation. Some strikes last longer than others, are more bitter and involve more people. For example, the highest average duration of strikes was in 1921, with 51 days; the lowest in 1918 with 17 days. In the past year average length of disputes was 24 days.

As usual the largest cause of the 734 recorded disputes in 1927 involved wages. Another issue was over hours. With the present agitation for a five-day week, the department thinks that this may be a more prominent cause of dispute in the future.

The Case for Quicker Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

Experience shows that it is swift, certain justice that deters crime, not harsh punishment.

The most striking illustration of this fact goes back to the experience of England, at a time when the United States was still a dependency. There were terrible crimes in those days, as men, women, boys and girls were led to Tyburn for execution for petty offenses. There were then 185 capital offenses under the law.

Crime was rampant, and Parliament sought to crush it by harshness rather than by better enforcement machinery. A boy could be hanged for stealing 12 pence from a man's pocket and there were other barbarities of the same sort.

Extreme Severity Fails

But the severity of the law defeated its own aim. In those very years that gathered to witness the execution of some malefactor, the contemporary records show that other malefactors, particularly pick-pockets, plied their trade.

They were not deterred by the example before their eyes, for they knew that despite the severity of the law, the prospect of its being enforced, at least to the extreme, was remote. Juries refused to convict. Not once in hundreds of times was the full penalty exacted.

In American experience the result has been the same. Authorities agree that the best crime preventive is an instance like the quick sentence of the New York hold-up men. They say also that the frequent failure of courts to act promptly result directly in continuance of crime. There are notorious records of men who have been acquitted in the face of facts that show their guilt.

Such examples encourage the lawless element of the population, who come to believe that crime can be made to pay. The result is more crime.

An instance in Chicago shows how this belief may be fostered and how the administration of justice seems to play into the hands of the guilty. The case involved a homicide in which the defendant, a notorious "bad man," had shot a hard-working little Irish workman over a game of cards when the latter caught him cheating.

Acquitted by Jury

In this case the defendant was acquitted by a jury after a trial attracting considerable attention. It is of value to analyze the result, in the light of other criticisms of American law. The defendant made the standard "hip-pocket defense," i. e., that the Irishman had reached for a gun, so that accused acted in self-defense. Actually, the Irishman never carried arms in his life.

The judge had heard this defense made before, but he was unable to comment on the weight of testimony or credibility of witnesses, under the procedure common in American states, which keeps the man best able to appraise such testimony silent on the bench.

Defendant was one of the city's bad characters, but his weeping relatives were put on the stand, the eloquent attorney broke down himself in a moving plea, and the jury weeping, too—freed the killer.

Now the one thing needed to prick this vicious bubble of sentimentality and falsehood was to put the defendant on the stand. The whole amazing performance would have been shattered in two or three questions. The first question would have shown defendant had been in jail before; the second that he was carrying a loaded revolver, against the law; the third would have brought out other confounding details.

But under the law as administered

in practically every state in the Union, the rule against self-incrimination is rigid. This rule was established when the law was harsh and unfair, but the country that introduced it has long since modified it, although it continues in full force in the American courts.

Accused Need Not Testify

Consequently, a defendant who, above everyone else, should know most about the crime, need not take the stand. Furthermore, judge and prosecutor are rigidly forbidden to comment on this failure. If they do so, a new trial will be granted.

When the jurors in this particular case reached their homes they were surprised to find long statements in the newspapers about the evidence of which they had known nothing. Editorials accused them of sentimentality.

They retorted that the judge had not told them of matters that seemed to be known to everyone else; they had not heard of defendant's police record, for instance. Doubtless the judge had wished he could turn and talk to the jury as man to man but he had been gagged by external rules.

The Remus and Sinclair cases are still fresh in popular memory and show further examples of the foregoing condition. In the civil case involving the oil scandals the Supreme Court held that the transactions were fraudulent, and set aside the conveyance. But when it came to the criminal trial of Sinclair, it seemed to be impossible for the Government to show things that everybody in the country, including the Supreme Court, knew were true.

The jury that tried the criminal case never knew that there was a civil case. Mr. Sinclair was able to put on several witnesses to show his good character but the Government was not allowed to show, in a rebuttal to this, the facts of the Supreme Court's decision. The defendant himself did not testify, and jury was repeatedly told that his failure to take the stand should not be considered in any way against him.

Opinion Opposes System

To a growing number of legal men the inability of the judge to comment on failure of the defendant to take the stand in his own behalf is a gross perversion of justice. The United States' procedure is contrary to the system in vogue in other English-speaking countries. It is probable that the United States system will be changed, as time wears on, particularly as laymen come to realize the need for the alteration.

Former Governor Herbert S. Hadley, when chairman of the Missouri Crime Commission, commenting on the rule, explained that this system, which at the outset "was a protest against torture and in the interests of justice has now become one of the most effective methods for the protection of the guilty."

The New York Crime Commission recommended to the state Legislature that, "From every point of view it would seem desirable that this handicap to the prosecution be removed."

And a chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals, the late Frank Hiscock, summed the matter up as follows: "I think that it is a defect that we still persist in perpetuating the rule that where a person accused by direct evidence of the commission of a crime sits mute in his chair and fails to deny or explain what has been said against him, a district attorney must not refer to this fact, and jurors and courts must shut their mental eyes to his conduct as bearing upon the question of guilt or innocence."

Permanent Camp Site in Pennsylvania



Summer House Such as Pennsylvanians May Enjoy Under Forestry Plan.

State Offers 1,133,000 Acres as Camp Sites

Pennsylvania Leases Tracts
for Ten Years—Provides
Also to Aid Tourists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Camp sites on 1,133,000 acres owned by Pennsylvania have been opened to the public through the forestry conservation program now in effect in the State. Hundreds of summer homes have been constructed in the woodlands of Pennsylvania as the result of an arrangement by which comparatively small rentals are charged.

Any citizen of the State may lease as much as two acres for not more than 10 years, with the privilege of renewing the lease for an additional 10 years. The rentals are \$7 to \$10 an acre a year. The lands are free of taxes, but from rentals alone a total of \$16,261 was paid into the State Treasury last year.

These occupied areas are known as "permanent camp" sites, of which there are 1840 in the State. The buildings range from small bungalows to homes costing thousands of dollars. They naturally are located in the wild-wooded districts, where streams and lakes prevail. There also the birds and game find a haven under the protection of leaseholders, game wardens and fire rangers.

Pike County, in the northeastern part of the State, leads with the number of permanent camps. There are 470 leaseholders in that county. Among them are individuals and organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, schools, fraternal organizations and civic and charitable bodies.

The State bought this land a few years ago for \$100,000, and last year the revenue from this alone was \$4300. The total value of the buildings thereon is \$415,000. In the Moshannon forest, in the central part of the State, there are 205 permanent camp buildings, with a total value of \$438,850, or an average value of \$1755.40 each. The Michaux forest, in southwestern Pennsylvania, has 150 permanent camps, with buildings valued at \$207,250, or an average of \$1381 each.

In addition to these permanent camp sites, the State maintains public camps where tourists may remain for two days. There are many of these along the main lines of travel and they are equipped with substantial shelter houses, cooking ovens and other conveniences. Upon these properties no permanent leases are granted; therefore, no houses or other buildings exist to interfere with the scenery or wild life. These camp sites are free to any person, while only a resident of the State may obtain a permanent lease. Some of these public camps are located in the eight state parks.

Any reputable citizen or organization may lease a permanent camp site at an average cost of \$14 a year. They are required, however, to observe certain rules governing the management of the property occupied. These rules apply to sanitation, prevention of fires and protection of birds and game. The leaseholders must agree to assist in extinguishing forest fires and to guard against interference by poachers. Any violation of a lease means its forfeiture.

All this, and more too, carries out the slogan of the Commonwealth that "the state forests of Pennsylvania belong to the people of the State."

BIG ESTATE DONATED
AS THANK-OFFERING

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Charles Bennion, director of the British United Shoe Machinery Company, has purchased Bradgate Park, a beautiful old Leicestershire estate, containing the ruins of the home of Lady Jane Grey who was England's Queen for nine days in 1553 and has presented it to Leicester City for public use.

The estate comprises 900 acres, five miles from Leicester and is much visited as a pleasure resort. Mr. Bennion made the gift as a "thank-offering for the mercies and goodness shown me during my long life."

£5,000,000 Press
Merger in Britain
Is Announced

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new £5,000,000 newspaper merger is announced. William Harrison, the illustrated journal magnate, has purchased the Daily Chronicle, a London Liberal paper which was until recently Mr. Lloyd George's organ, together with the controlling interest in several allied provincial journals, including the Edinburgh Evening News, the Yorkshire Evening News, and the Doncaster Gazette, with a total capital of £3,000,000.

Mr. Harrison represents the Inveresk Paper Company, Ltd., with £2,000,000 capital, controlling the Lancashire Daily Post, the Preston Guardian, the Illustrated London News, and the Sketch, Sphere, Tatler, Eve, Drapers Record, Graphic, and Bystander.

The sale agreement provides that the transferred newspapers shall continue to support the Liberal Party. It is understood that Lord Reading, the present chairman of the Daily Chronicle, ceases his connection with that journal.

The announcement is also made that negotiations are nearing completion for the transfer of the Field, a weekly London journal, to the Consolidated Press Limited, controlled by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, who is also a director of the Daily Mail Trust Limited.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S SHIPPING

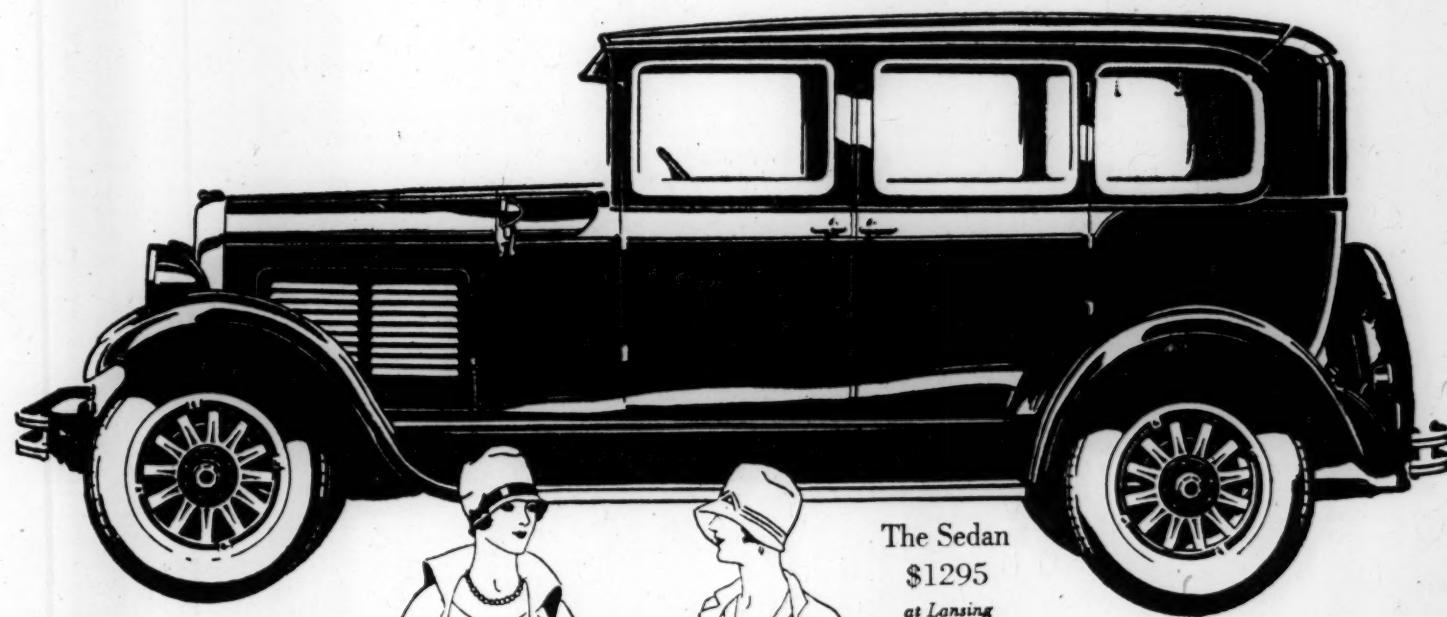
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—Arrivals of deep-sea ships in this port for the first half of the shipping year constituted a new record; the number being 102, with a gross tonnage of 521,090. The best previous record was made in the first half of 1926, when the arrivals numbered 87, with a gross tonnage of 456,000.

WASHINGTON—The official opening of a new highway connecting Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, and Sao Paulo, capital of a state, was marked by a meeting of the President of the Republic, his Cabinet, and the Governor of the State and his staff on the road.

Construction of the 300-mile highway has been in progress for years. Rio de Janeiro has nearly 1,500,000 persons, while the population of Sao Paulo is above 500,000. Along the route are numerous smaller cities, towns and villages, so the new traffic facility not only unites the country's leading cities but also provides an outlet for the countryside.

Announcing A New Reo Wolverine



The Sedan
\$1295
at Lansing

DRESSED IN THE MODE OF TOMORROW

THERE is a new Reo Wolverine on the streets today . . . a car built to fill a very real need: the need of modern men and women for a car that is distinctively smart without being ostentatious, that is beautiful and able, but inexpensive.

You'll find new grace in this latest Wolverine Sedan . . . a new feeling of length, of roominess without bulk . . . and, of course, many of the refinements which characterize fine larger cars: all-metal rear contours, bullet-type headlamps, deeper radiator, special belt treatment blending

into a new paneling on the sides.

And beneath this up-to-the-minute style, these new Wolverines carry a hard-working, punishment-taking power plant that assures delightful mastery over traffic . . . that says, "I'm a car that means business," every time you touch the accelerator.

You'll enjoy looking over the new Reo Wolverine . . . and if you haven't driven one already, just take a turn behind the wheel . . . you may find that it's just the car you've been waiting for.

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Coupe . . . \$1625 Sedan . . . \$1845
Victoria . . . \$1795 Roadster . . . \$1685
Brougham . . . \$1645 F. O. B. Lansing

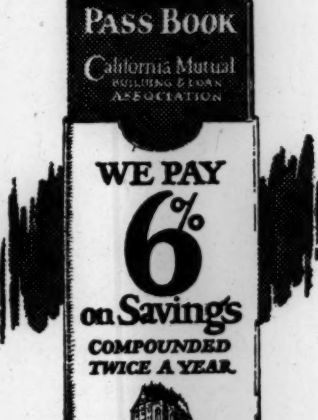
Sedan, illustrated above \$1295 Cabriolet . . . \$1195
(5 wire wheels, \$35 extra) Brougham . . . \$1195
F. O. B. Lansing

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

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BRITISH LABOR TO CONFER WITH RAILWAY HEADS

Moderate Attitude of Mr. Thomas Loudly Acclaimed at Big Workers' Rally

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The serious nature of the situation confronting the railways and their 683,000 employees, and the statesmanlike efforts being made by trade union leaders to avoid a clash, were indicated by James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, at a big workers' rally at Chester this week-end. The companies have called the railway trade union executives to a conference here on Wednesday next to discuss means for reducing operating costs.

Mr. Thomas facing a doubting audience adopted a novel method of dealing with Communist interrupters who objected to his plea for a calm consideration of the facts. "Throw him out!" was shouted at one of the chief hecklers, but Mr. Thomas said, "No, put him to the test."

Mr. Thomas thereupon invited the Communist to the platform under his own personal protection and gave him 10 minutes to explain his case.

Charges Against Thomas
This proved based upon personal allegations against Mr. Thomas himself for having successfully preached peace in the past, notably on what is known as "Black Friday," when Mr. Thomas called off the threatened railway strike.

References, however, to Mr. Thomas as a "traitor" evoked such a storm of catcalls, whistles, howls and boos that the opposition collapsed. Mr. Thomas was thus able to bring home to the audience the gravity of the situation and the folly of loud-voiced people who say glibly: "Let us refuse to discuss it, and have another strike." This evoked loud cries of "no" and a woman's voice was heard above the crowd: "For God's sake, no, we've had enough strikes. We remember the last one and a wheel came off then."

Mr. Thomas proceeded to say that the burden was not fairly distributed, but it had to be borne. It was indefensible, for example, that shopmen (mechanics) should be cut down to four days' pay per week, thereby compelling them to shoulder 20 per cent of the burden of the short-time working.

Fairness Is Demanded

"We shall make it clear that in any contribution we may make for a solution of the railway difficulties," Mr. Thomas continued, "we must insist there is to be no letting off and allowing to go free of those at the top and placing the burden on those at the bottom."

He also carried the meeting with him in declaring: "We are up against it, but we believe by pulling together we can save the situation. We shall go into the position fully alive to the seriousness of the issue and conscious that we have got to make a real contribution, but equally determined that the burden shall not be borne by any one section alone."

Mr. Thomas's statement is typical of the helpful attitude that British Labor is beginning to adopt in the process now in operation of cutting down costs all round to enable a restoration of British trade. The railways are suffering because the coal, iron and steel industries are depressed, and the situation is reflected in the low stock market values all round, though there are also encouraging points, as witness the fact that in the past six months new business companies of all sorts have registered here, with a capital totaling £104,000,000, which is £20,000,000 more than the corresponding period last year.

Local Option Act Commemorated

Drys Observe 40th Anniversary of Beatty Law, Passed at Oberlin, Ohio

OVERLIN, O.—The fortieth anniversary of enactment of the Beatty township local option law in Ohio, said by dry workers to have been one of the first steps toward federal prohibition, and the formation in this city of the Anti-Saloon League was celebrated here in connection with commencement at Oberlin College.

Five survivors of the group that organized the league in the old Spear Library on Oberlin campus here 35 years ago conducted the anniversary services.

One of the objects of the meeting was to make arrangements to erect a suitable tablet on the site of the old library building. Russell, the Oberlin alumnus who founded the league and who is its associate general superintendent at Westerville, O., led the service. Other surviving founders who attended were: Dr. Henry M. Tenney, pastor emeritus of the Federated Congregational Church of Oberlin; A. G. Comings, proprietor of the Oberlin College Book Store; J. T. Henderson, president of Oberlin Business College, and Dr. H. G. Husted of Oberlin.

Dr. Russell disclosed the prominent part played by Gov. Joseph Benson Forsaker in enactment of the township local option bill introduced by William W. Beatty of Huntsville, Logan County, L. C. Laylin, Speaker of the House, was one of the leading supporters of the bill.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TO BUILD BRANCH LINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian National Railways, publicly owned, is completing in Western Canada one of the most extensive building programs in its history. During the summer, according to a statement issued by the company, 424 miles of branch lines, construction of which was sanctioned by Parliament in

1927, will be completed. In addition, it is planned to relay with heavier rails a total of 532 miles of track. Work is proceeding on the Hudson Bay Railway, Fort Churchill extension, and it is proposed to complete grading to mile 450 this year. A new station is to be erected at The Pas, Manitoba's northernmost city and center of the big mining developments in this part of the Province. Work also is going on in connection with the construction of the railway to the Flin Flon copper ore deposit in this territory.

Russia Delighted at Record Made by the Krassin

Ice-Breaker Has Rescued 15 Men of the 20 Saved in the Italia Disaster

MOSCOW (P)—With all refugee explorers and rescuers saved from the barren coasts and icy wastes round Spitsbergen, the Soviet rescue expedition is turning its attention toward the forlorn hope that six men carried away in the balloon portion of the dirigible Italia may be found alive and that Roald Amundsen and his missing companions also may be discovered in that vicinity.

The Russian ice-breaker Krassin, the 10,000-ton vessel which last week rescued seven survivors of Gen. Umberto Nobile's expedition, will refuel at Advent Bay for the attempt to locate trace of the 12 men whose lot is yet in doubt.

Soviet Government circles do not try to conceal their delight at the record made by their big ship in the arctic drama, now nearing its end. Without disparaging the heroic work of Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian and Italian aviators, they lay emphasis on the fact that the Krassin has taken 15 men off the ice against five rescued by all other expeditions combined.

General Nobile was taken away in a small plane by Lieut. Einar Lundborg, after Lundborg himself was marooned at the ice camp near Poynd Island until he was rescued in similar fashion by Lieutenant Shyberg, a fellow Swedish Army aviator. Captain Soro and his dog driver, Van Dongen, were saved from Poynd Island by one Fjeld and two Poyndish seaplanes. Their comrade, Varming, who had been left behind at Cape Brut, was taken aboard the Krassin.

All other known survivors of the Nobile expedition as well as the men picked up at Cape Platen, found safety aboard the Krassin. Due to her record and the known capabilities of her personnel, the Soviet Rescue Commission feels certain that she will be able to reach the vicinity about 25 miles from where the Italia was wrecked and where it is hoped to find some evidence of what happened after the gondolas were torn loose and spilled General Nobile and his companions on the ice.

All the rescued Italians now aboard the Krassin will be transferred as quickly as possible to the Citta di Milano. This has been decided by the Soviet Rescue Commission after a request to that effect had been received from General Nobile.

Chicagoans Plan Rural-Urban Week

Church Groups Seek Better Relations Between Farmers and Residents of City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Establishing better relations between farmers and city people is the object of the first Rural-Urban Relations Week to be held here this fall, beginning Oct. 28. The Chicago Forum and church groups are in charge.

A union ministers' meeting is planned to bring together country and city pastors. Discussions at the Chicago Theological Seminary will include such topics as "the responsibility of the city church for rural church improvement" and the "Dairyman vs. Chicago." An all-day tour of the milk distributing agencies in the Chicago district is proposed. Public addresses and a dramatic presentation of rural-urban problems is planned by the co-operating groups, which include the Chicago Church Federation and the Federal Council of Churches.

The presence of other chemical elements similar to those known to modern chemical students are doubtless present in the sun as well, maintains Dr. Adams. Failure to observe them is due to physical conditions which prevent their spectral lines from appearing with sufficient intensity, he says.

BARONESS RAVENSDALE QUITS VOTERS UNION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Baroness Ravensdale, daughter of the late Marquess Curzon, has resigned her post as president of the Union of Women Voters, according to a statement just published. The announcement comes as a surprise in view of the fact that she was only elected last spring.

The union is a comparatively young organization with objects much the same as those of the Women's Freedom League, which has been in existence since the early days of the suffrage movement.

Sunday School Workers From Japan



Four Japanese Ladies Came From Across the Pacific to Attend the World Congress of Sunday School Workers in Los Angeles. From Left to Right They Are: Gasu Yasuda; Mikado Kikuchi; Shizuko Hirasawa; Haruko Chikamoto, All From Fukushima, Japan.

Society Declared Largely Indebted to Modern Youth

Young as Fine as Ever, Christian Endeavor Head Tells World Sunday Schools

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A vigorous defense of modern youth was made before the convention of the World's Sunday School Association here by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who declared that his experiences with young men and young women have led him to believe they are "as intrinsically fine today as they have ever been, and that society generally is getting out of them vastly more than its investment in them deserves."

"World evangelism, world peace and liberty under the law," he said, "are the vital elements of a movement that within the year has brought 10,000,000 young men and women into the most impressive Christian unity of the American churches have ever seen."

Sir Harold Mackintosh of Halifax, Eng., was elected president of the association. Sir Harold, a candy manufacturer, has been identified with Sunday school work for many years. He was not present at the convention. His term will continue until 1932, when the next convention will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The convention voted a reorganization of the association whereby its work will be carried on by two coordinated general secretaries, Robert W. Hopkins of St. Louis, Mo., for the United States, and James Kelly of Glasgow, for Great Britain. Mr. Hopkins will handle the work of the association throughout the world, exclusive of Europe, which will be under the direction of Mr. Kelly.

One of the most colorful gatherings of the convention was a festival of song in the Hollywood Bowl, in which some 5000 singers were heard by an audience estimated at upward of 35,000. Of this number 20,000 were seated in the bowl itself, and the remainder high in the hills overlooking the scene. Simultaneously a young people's program drew 8000 to Shrine Auditorium, while an overflow meeting of 2000 more met at Bovard Auditorium.

WOMEN PLEDGE AID FOR PARK PROGRAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Support of the California State Park Commission's program for preservation of natural beauty was pledged by the Southern District Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which closed its ninth annual convention here recently.

More than 300 delegates attended the convention, where they discussed business and professional women's problems.

GIOVANNI GIOLITTI HAS PASSED ON

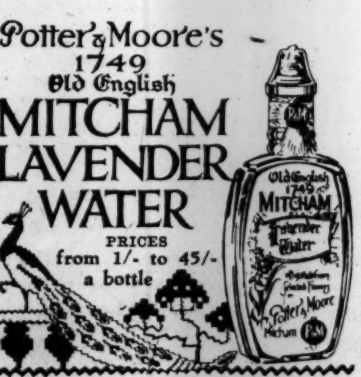
CAVOUR, Italy (P)—Giovanni Giolitti, five times Premier of Italy, has passed on.

Giovanni Giolitti had retained his seat in the Chamber of Deputies until



Dawn Fragrance

most graphically describes Potter & Moore's Lavender Water, for it possesses a fragrant freshness reminiscent of dawn. Distilled from selected Mitcham Lavender—the best lavender—it is delightfully refreshing. Exclusive, it is many a smart woman's choice of perfume.



Henry Ford and maintained as a national shrine in memory of the achievements which won for Mr. Edison the name of "the Electrical Wizard."

It is reported here that Mr. Ford is negotiating for the purchase of the park, and it was said that he intends to maintain it as one of the group of historic spots which are closely identified with the Nation's early years and progress.

It was in Menlo Park that all Mr. Edison's best-known inventions, including the phonograph, were first successfully produced. The buildings in which the experiments were conducted were still standing. The remains of the experimental railroad with an old, dilapidated and disused trolley car—the first of its kind in the world—remains. In addition to Mr. Edison's two-story experimental laboratory, there remain also a small machine shop, now vacant and crumbling, and the old and historic Edison homestead.

Menlo Park is about seven miles beyond Elizabeth. After maintaining his headquarters there for 11 years, Mr. Edison moved in 1887 to his present laboratory in Orange.

Great Boer Trek in South Africa

Angola Men, Women and Children to Start Journey of 800 to 1500 Miles

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—Preparations have been completed for what may prove to be the last great trek in South Africa—that of the Angola Boers who, after suffering hardship and disappointment in Portuguese West Africa for two generations, are to be allowed by the Union Government to settle in Southwest Africa.

The trek will include 314 men, 322 women and 1206 children, who will take over land, 800 to 1500 miles, some 340 wagons, and 15,000 animals.

In order to make possible the colonization of Southwest Africa, the Administration is to be granted a non-interest bearing loan of £350,000 by the Union Government, in return for which each Boer will receive a farm of about 16,000 acres, under the Land Settlement Act, of territory in Grootfontein, Gibeon and Gobabis.

Dozens Faster Than Decimals, Says Chicagoan Trying System

Grover C. Perry Does Sums With Digits "T" and "L" for 10 and 11 and Claims Time Saved by Company Using His Method

By adding two new digits, "T" and "L," to replace the figures 10 and 11, Grover C. Perry of Chicago, president of the Markilo Company, has developed a system of mathematics which is claimed to afford a saving of about 13 per cent over decimal figures in simple numbering, to permit greater numerical values with the same amount of figuring, to simplify computations in linear measures, permit the use of calculating machines in engineering work, make possible a great saving in the construction of meters and recording machines, and generally add to the ease of everyday computations.

In explaining his system, Mr. Perry points out that there are two common ways of numbering things: One, by units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc., called the decimal system, and the other a method of packing and counting by units, dozens, grosses, etc., or twelves.

He emphasizes the fact that whereas 12 is a popular number because it divides evenly by 2, 3, 4 and 6, with 4 and 6 divisible by 2 and 3, 10 divides evenly by 2 and 5 only and is a great fraction maker. The dozens, grosses and the like are universally used in packing, merchandising because 12 stacks up in even cubes while 10 articles do not. To make it possible not only to handle numbers by dozens and grosses but to do all problems in numbers by twelves, Mr. Perry recommends the use of the new digits "T" and "L," with D or O for zero, and dozens noted as 1D, 2D and so on.

To differentiate it from the Arabic Decimal System, the new method is called the American System of Mathematics.

Here is how a problem in addition appears under the system:

645 or 5 gross 4 dozen 5 units plus 275 or 2 gross 7 dozen 5 units equals 920 or 7 gross 8 dozen 5 units

The system has been thoroughly worked out and is being put to practical use in the concern of which Mr. Perry is president.

Mr. Perry was prompted to work

out the system of numbering by dozens, he says, by an article which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 28, 1924, entitled "The Decimal System—An Institution Due to Arbitrary Selection." He has published several small treatises on the subject, and explanations of his system have appeared in periodicals.

PEACE TO BE STUDIED AT SUMMER SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Students from many lands are to attend an International Summer School to be held at Westhill Training College, Selly Oak, Birmingham, one of a chain of colleges here which spring from Quaker influence and have pronounced international leanings in their teaching. The school will open July 27 and last to Aug. 10. The Women's International League is arranging the school and the syllabus will include lectures and discussions on numerous problems concerning international peace. The lecturers will probably include Professor Salvemini, Commendatore Luigi Villari, H. N. Brailsford and E. F. Wise.

Students will be present from Germany, Holland, France, Switzerland, America, Australia, Tunis and other countries.

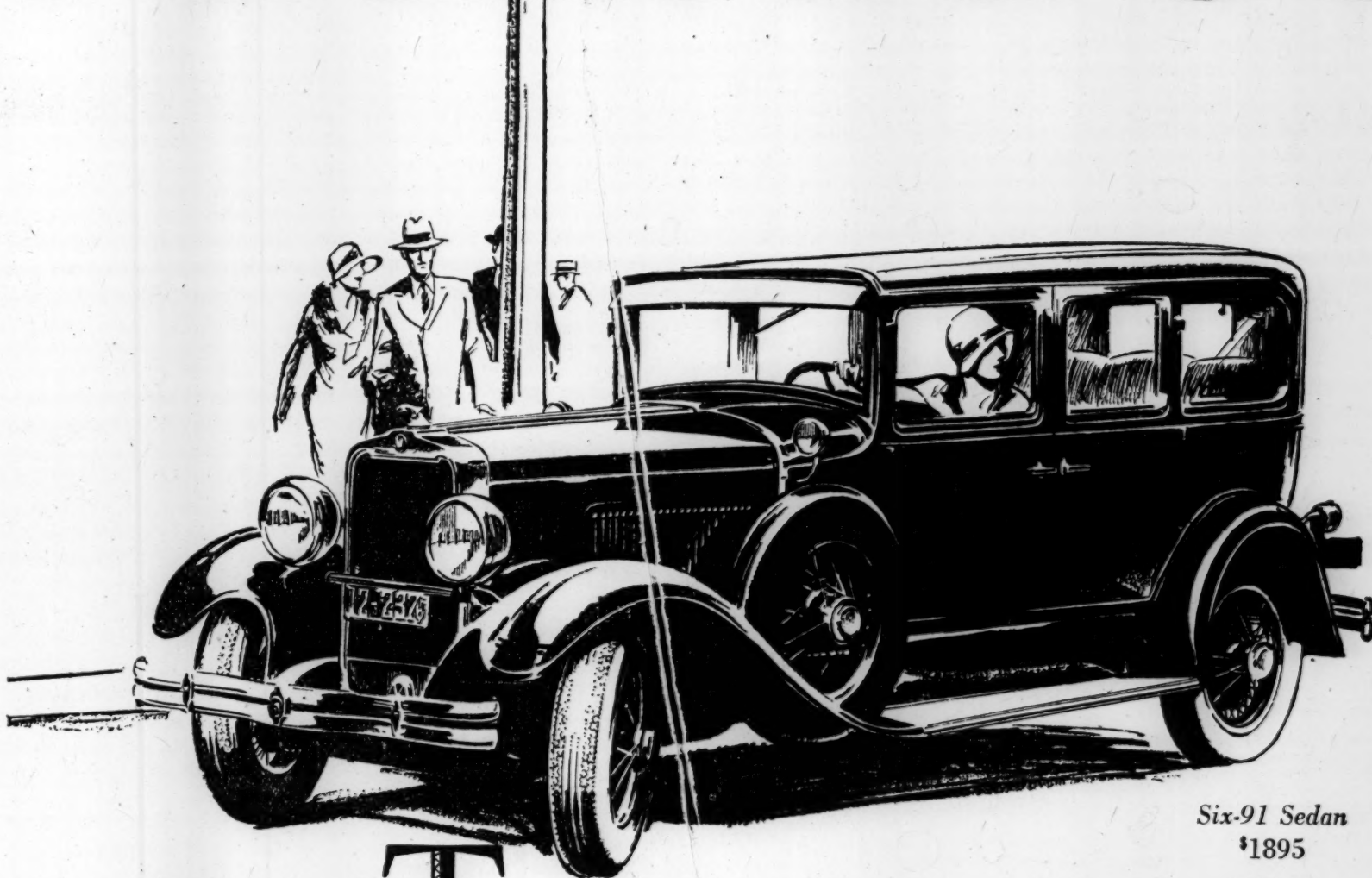
By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—An increase of more than \$500,000 (U. S. currency) was recorded in Mexican customs receipts for May over collections for April, according to figures just announced by the customs division of the Department of Finance. The remarkable increase in customs revenues is attributed to the anti-smuggling campaign that is in effect throughout the country and at the ports of entry, the customs division explains.

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Six-91 Sedan
1895

J. A. B. factory

The light touch of the
daintiest hand controls this Six-91

COMPLETE mastery of the Six-91 involves no effort of mind or muscle. Gears shift smoothly—silently. The pressure of a finger on the wheel steers the car—turns, or parks it. Instantly responsive to your will is the unbounded power of its big, spirited motor—quick on the trigger—alert—lightning-like in acceleration.

Yet with all this tremendous power the Six-91 is a real achievement in smoothness. A ride in it sums up your ideals of

what smooth, effortless motion should be. Then, too, there is the rugged staunchness of construction that has won universal esteem for Peerless . . . the smart, alluring beauty that marks an aristocrat among cars.

Ask the Peerless dealer to let you try the Six-91. You have only to drive it to realize that here's the car you want to own.

PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CORP. - Cleveland, Ohio
Manufacturers of the famous 50" V-type Eight-69 (2245 to 22645) - the Six-91 (21895 and 21995) - the Six-60 (21295 to 21395) - the Six-60 (21195 to 21295)
(All prices J. A. B. factory)



PEERLESS HAS ALWAYS BEEN A GOOD CAR

Intercollegiate Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COACHES RATE
TEAM BEST EVEREspecially in Track,
Rowing, Swimming and Wrestling—Elkins Is Out

ABOARD S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. En Route to Amsterdam (AP)—Except for scattering mishaps, the United States Olympic team is nearing the end of its voyage to Amsterdam in remarkably good condition and confident of an all-around showing in the 1928 Olympic equal if not surpassing that of 1924.

Most of the coaches consider the team is the strongest ever assembled for the Olympics. This belief is held in connection with the track and field, rowing, swimming and wrestling squads.

The swimming team is much stronger than any of previous Olympiads, said William Bachrach of the Illinois A. C., head coach of the swimming squad. "We expect a clean sweep in a number of events, such as the men's 100-meter freestyle, backstroke, diving and relay."

The rowing team, led by the University of California and the Harvard University and the singles sculler, Kenneth Myers, should make a much stronger team showing than in 1924, when American crews won a single point margin," said Henry Penn Burke.

The track and field team, as selected after the final trials in London and Philadelphia, will be entered in the international games at Amsterdam without any additions or subtractions. This was officially determined Monday when the Olympic committee rejected an appeal from the New York A. C. that Falt V. Elkins be included in the American decathlon squad.

Elkins was forced out of the final trials in the decathlon. Believing that the Indian could not recover in time to compete at Amsterdam, the Olympic selection committee left him off the squad of four which will represent America in the event.

The Indian made the test Sunday and sailed for Europe early Monday. He ran the 100 meters in 12.5 seconds and broad jumped 19 ft. 4 in. In form, he has run the dash in a fraction over 11s, and he has broad jumped over 20 ft.

Taking these facts into consideration, the Olympic committee announced that the team had conclusively shown that Elkins had not recovered and would be of little value at Amsterdam. The poorest of the four men selected for the decathlon was done in the 100 meters at full speed, and Elkins at his best and beat his broad jump by three feet.

Longwood Women's
Invitation Tennis

Mrs. A. L. Harper Defeats Miss Fenster in the Feature Match

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Play started this morning in the Longwood Cricket Club Invitation tennis tournament which is held each year in connection with the play for the Longwood Bowl. There were some interesting matches and the competition promises to be very keen before the winner is finally determined.

The feature match this morning was between Mrs. A. L. Harper of Berkeley, Calif., and Miss Marie Fenster of Orange, N. J. Mrs. Harper was recently runner-up to Edith Cross for the California state championship, while Miss Fenster is a Junior player from Boston. It took three sets to give Mrs. Harper the victory, the first two being very close, but the third one Miss Fenster had tried to recover and to reach Mrs. Harper's placements. Mrs. Harper won, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Miss Evelyn Parsons of San Francisco and Miss Virginia Rice of Boston also had a close match, with the former finally winning, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—

Mrs. J. B. Corbier, Southboro, defeated Mrs. J. S. Taylor, New York, 6-3, 8-6.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Edith Towner, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Mary D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. A. L. Harper, Berkeley, defeated Miss Marie Fenster, Orange, N. J., 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Miss Ann B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Polly Palfrey, Brookline, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright, Cambridge, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Virginia Hillery, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Marian Moss, Brookline, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Evelyn Parsons, San Francisco, defeated Miss Virginia Rice, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Edith Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Eleanor Holton, Boston, defeated Miss Louise Packer, Winchester, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. Roger Griswold, Boston, defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Mrs. Lloyd Thompson, Washington, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Mrs. E. R. Harding, Cambridge, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Carolyn Swartz, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Brookline, 6-3, 6-4.

OLYMPIC GAMES—CHAMPIONS OF THE PAST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—America has an astounding record of success to maintain in the track and field event competitions which will rivet the attention of the world upon the Olympic Stadium, here, July 28-Aug. 6. The extent to which United States stars have outshone those of other nations, viewing the past Olympic contests as a whole, is strikingly shown in the appended list, compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

This compilation, believed to be the only one of its kind in existence, shows the name and country of every champion and runnerup, as well as the winning performance, in every track and field event that ever figured in the Olympic program. The record in each event is marked with an asterisk. The meet planned for 1916 at Berlin was abandoned. The list:

60-METERS DASH—(Approximately 65.617 Yards)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—A. C. Kramelin, U. S. A.	J. W. Tewkesbury, U. S. A.	7.4	7.4
1904—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	W. H. Crompton, U. S. A.	7.4	7.4
1908—T. E. Burke, U. S. A.	F. Hoffman, Germany	12.4	12.4
1912—F. W. Jarvis, U. S. A.	J. W. Tewkesbury, U. S. A.	11.4	11.4
1916—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	11.4	11.4
1920—R. E. Walker, S. Africa	A. Rector, U. S. A.	10.4	10.4
1924—R. E. Walker, S. Africa	A. Rector, U. S. A.	10.4	10.4
1928—H. M. Abraham, Britain	J. V. Scholtz, U. S. A.	10.4	10.4

200-METERS DASH—(Approximately 218.73 Yards)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4
1904—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4
1908—T. E. Burke, U. S. A.	F. Hoffman, Germany	21.4	21.4
1912—F. W. Jarvis, U. S. A.	J. W. Tewkesbury, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4
1916—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4
1920—R. E. Walker, S. Africa	A. Rector, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4
1924—R. E. Walker, S. Africa	A. Rector, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4
1928—H. M. Abraham, Britain	J. V. Scholtz, U. S. A.	21.4	21.4

400-METERS DASH—(About 2 Yards Under 1 Mile)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4
1904—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4
1908—T. E. Burke, U. S. A.	F. Hoffman, Germany	41.4	41.4
1912—F. W. Jarvis, U. S. A.	J. W. Tewkesbury, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4
1916—Archie Hahn, U. S. A.	J. T. Cartmel, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4
1920—R. E. Walker, S. Africa	A. Rector, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4
1924—R. E. Walker, S. Africa	A. Rector, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4
1928—H. M. Abraham, Britain	J. V. Scholtz, U. S. A.	41.4	41.4

800-METERS RUN—(About 6 Yards Under 1 Mile)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	2m. 11.4	2m. 11.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	1m. 56.4	1m. 56.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	1m. 52.4	1m. 52.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	1m. 52.4	1m. 52.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	1m. 52.4	1m. 52.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	1m. 52.4	1m. 52.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	1m. 52.4	1m. 52.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	1m. 52.4	1m. 52.4

1500-METERS RUN—(About 13 Yards Under 1 Mile)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	4m. 53.4	4m. 53.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	3m. 56.4	3m. 56.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	3m. 52.4	3m. 52.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	3m. 52.4	3m. 52.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	3m. 52.4	3m. 52.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	3m. 52.4	3m. 52.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	3m. 52.4	3m. 52.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	3m. 52.4	3m. 52.4

5-MILES RUN

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	23m. 11.4	23m. 11.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	14m. 36.4	14m. 36.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 32.4	14m. 32.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 32.4	14m. 32.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 32.4	14m. 32.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 32.4	14m. 32.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 32.4	14m. 32.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 32.4	14m. 32.4

10,000-METERS RUN—(About 58 Yards Over 1 Mile)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	31m. 20.4	31m. 20.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	21m. 45.4	21m. 45.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	21m. 41.4	21m. 41.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	21m. 41.4	21m. 41.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	21m. 41.4	21m. 41.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	21m. 41.4	21m. 41.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	21m. 41.4	21m. 41.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	21m. 41.4	21m. 41.4

MARATHON RUN—(Distance: 26 miles in 1906, 1920, and 1904; 26 miles 385 yards in 1924)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1904—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1908—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1912—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1916—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1920—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1924—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.
1928—T. J. Hicks, Greece	C. Champion, France	2h. 55m. 45s.	2h. 55m. 45s.

TEAM RACE OVER 3000 METERS—(About 240 Yards Under 2 Miles)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	9 points	9 points
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	8 points	8 points
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	6 points	6 points
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	19 points	19 points
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	19 points	19 points
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	19 points	19 points
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	19 points	19 points
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	19 points	19 points

TEAM RACE OVER 4 MILES

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	42.4	42.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	42.4	42.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	42.4	42.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	42.4	42.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	42.4	42.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	42.4	42.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	42.4	42.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	42.4	42.4

3000-METERS WALK

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	13m. 14.4	13m. 14.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	14m. 14.4	14m. 14.4

10,000-METERS WALK

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—E. H. Black, Britain	P. Danl, Hungary	46m. 29.4	46m. 29.4
1904—D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	H. Valentine, U. S. A.	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4
1908—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4
1912—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4
1916—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4
1920—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4
1924—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4
1928—M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	H. Lough, Italy	48m. 14.4	48m. 14.4

100-METERS HURDLES—(About 120.2 Yards)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1904—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1908—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1912—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1916—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1920—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1924—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4
1928—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	17.4	17.4

200-METERS HURDLES—(About 180 Yards Over 1 Mile)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1904—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1908—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1912—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1916—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1920—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1924—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4
1928—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	38.4	38.4

300-METERS HURDLES—(About 22 Yards Under 2 Miles)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1904—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1908—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1912—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1916—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1920—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1924—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4
1928—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	47.4	47.4

500-METERS HURDLES—(About 410 Yards)

Olympiad	Champion and Country	Runnerup and Country	Winning Performance
1900—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1904—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1908—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1912—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1916—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1920—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1924—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4
1928—T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	S. Goulding, Britain	1m. 32.4	1m. 32.4

Smiling Faces Seen in Shanghai Show Confidence in Better Times

No Longer Is Foreigner Met With Distrustful Looks as He Walks in the Bund Garden, Now at Last Opened to the Chinese Residents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—The visitor who arrives in China after an absence of 18 months finds the Chinese once more in control of their own capital. The usurpers have been driven out, and the question is now how best to secure unity within the Nationalist Party, co-ordinating the various antagonistic elements and establishing a government with which the West can deal with confidence.

Always in the past the appearance of anything like political advantage in China has found a score prepared to fight tooth and nail to secure it. Here, now, is power to be wielded by somebody in measure seldom if ever equalled in all the history of this nation. To the few outstanding figures who appear to hold power in the Nationalist Party at the moment there will presently no doubt be added many others. Nor is there any man in sight strong enough to dominate the rest.

Interests Prefer Dictator

It is deplorable to note already that a considerable part of the foreign commercial interests, through the press, is making an attempt to sow dissension in the Nationalist Party instead of offering it encouragement. The reason for this attitude is obvious enough. The "interests" were never so happy or so prosperous as under the empire. Although none would be so bold as to admit it openly, yet probably 75 per cent of them would welcome a return of it today. Their next choice would be the dominance of a man of the Chang Tso-in type, able, unscrupulous and ready to sell his power to the highest bidder, especially if the bid be made in terms of western gold. The hope of anything of that sort is now, however, all but gone; yet the majority of the foreign commercial interests even yet refuse to admit the final triumph of the people of China and the necessity henceforward of dealing with those people on terms of equality.

Better Era Looked To
There exists a feeling among all classes in China today that a new and better era is dawning. It is reflected in the faces of the people and in the improved business conditions, the improved exchange and the high hopes for the future evident in all the large cities. Shanghai, a year ago so disturbed and apprehensive, is again the vivacious, prosperous, confident city of old, the city of a thousand interests, of all the world's peoples. Its splendid new Customs House, towering high above the other tall buildings of the famous Bund, is about to be overtaken by the great Sassoon Building. The new model Y. M. C. A., finest in the East and perhaps in the world, is now filling rapidly with permanent residents whose apartments look out over the greatest playground of its sort in Orient or Occident, where, on any pleasant afternoon, there may be regarded at

one time baseball, tennis, golf, cricket, bowls, racing, swimming and most other out-of-door sports, the whole to the accompaniment of music by several bands, overlooked by the porches of half a dozen clubs, where there is gathered the people of every European country.

In the Bund Gardens, the Shanghai Municipal Council has given the Chinese equal privileges with Europeans. The Gardens are now largely occupied of an afternoon or evening by well-dressed, orderly Chinese, enjoying this fine seaside park from which they were so long excluded.

Such things as this promote a friendly feeling with the West. The Chinese, always a friendly people if met anywhere near half way, seem now more friendly than ever, and the foreigner is greeted with smiles everywhere. This is especially so in the case of Americans, for the people generally have apparently been given to understand that it was American influence that prevented the attempt to force upon all China responsibility for the events of a year ago, which were properly attributable only to a small section.

The problem of defeated and disbanded armies is a vital one. Besides the armies recently attacking Tientsin, there are the troops of Chang Chung-chang. There is also, in temporary "retirement" with a section of his former army somewhere in the mountains of western Hunan, Wu Pei-fu, of whom the world has not heard in some time. He is likely to emerge presently and, unless induced to join with the Nationalists, likely to attempt to "stage a coup" after the fashion of Chinese leaders who think they see an attempt to make capital out of the general uncertainty.

Only Women's Club in Spain Prospers

"Lyceum" Is Valiant Defender of Women's Status and Organizes Social Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The Lyceum Club Feminino, the only women's unde-nominational club in Spain, has come to stay. It has survived various attacks upon it, and has won the respect of the authorities. The club's rule prohibiting the discussion of its premises of political and religious subjects and has passed in the course of barely two years from a precarious existence relying on the subscriptions of 150 founder members to a substantial organization with 450 active members. Over 40 are foreigners, chiefly American and English women, and of these many are connected with the Residencia de Estudios, a home for students founded by Americans. The inspection of the list of members reveals the interesting differences in social degrees—from the Duchess of Alba, and a number of Spanish aristocrats down to modest "oficinistas" or girl clerks.

The club has undertaken social work of an interesting character; the members are building a home for children from the age of two to four belonging to working families can be looked after gratuitously while their mothers are out at work. Another very interesting organization developing well under the control and auspices of the Lyceum is the League of Housewives, the object of which is to reduce the cost of living, organize excursions and holidays for children in need of fresh air, and furnish deserving, but impecunious,

housewives with means for beautifying their homes.

The Lyceum is a valiant defender of the legal status of women in Spain where the conjugal state still implies a yoke. Señora Victoria Kent, the first woman lawyer in Spain, and Señora Manserol have recently addressed the Government on the subject.

Poles Deny Charge of Mr. Tchitcherine

Alleged Return of Incendiaries Expelled After Lizarev Affair Is Disclaimed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

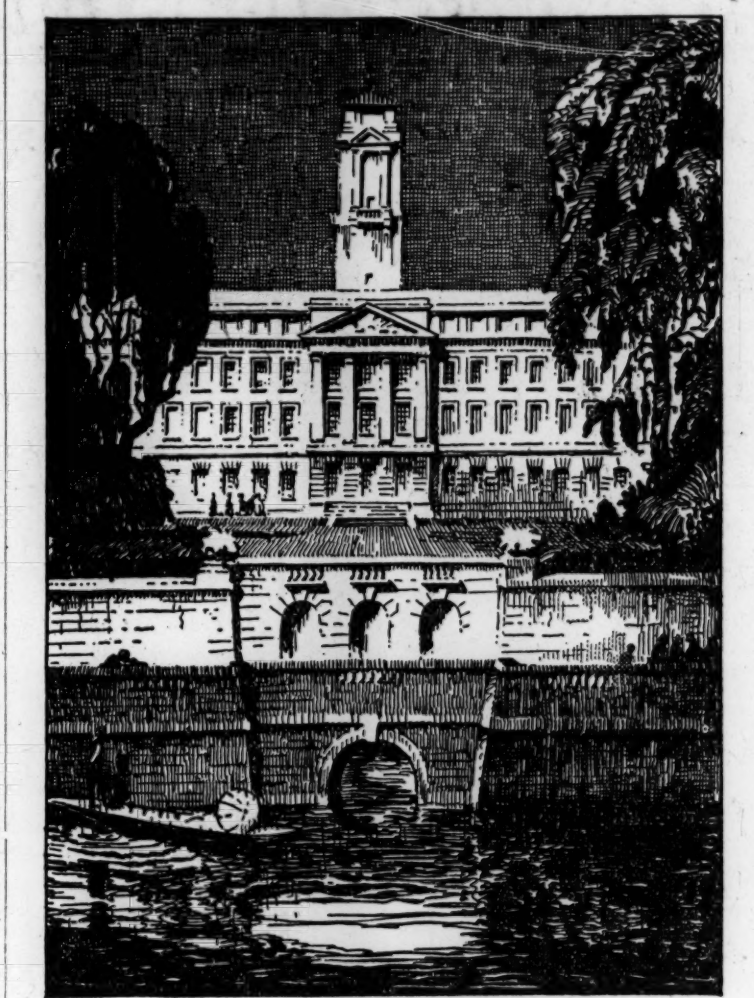
WARSAW—The Polish Minister in Moscow, Stanislaus Patek, has handed a Polish note to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Georgi Tchitcherine, concerning the attempt on Mr. Lizarev made by a Russian emigrant student in Warsaw.

The note expresses the satisfaction felt by the Polish Government that both states are agreed as to the necessity of making it impossible for a third factor to endanger the good relations of Poland and the Soviets. One of the consequences of the deed has been the expulsion of several persons who, after profiting by the right of asylum in Poland, were guilty of abusing this privilege. The Polish Government points out that the statement made by the Russian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs that these persons have returned to Poland is not in accordance with the facts.

It is not also correct that Poland tolerates the press of white emigrants, nor clearly sympathize with terrorist acts against the Soviets, as the Polish authorities have frequently confiscated such writings. On the other hand the Polish Government must protest against the tone and conduct of the Soviet press, both in the capital and provinces, and even of the political press for which the Soviet Government is responsible.

A certain part of the press has even gone so far as to accuse some official Polish factors of co-operation with the persons who have made attempts on the Soviets. The Polish Government, however, has taken and continues to take all steps toward bringing guilty persons to justice and thus making any such events impossible in the future.

Britain's Most Modern Academic Structure



NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS
A Campaign Is Being Conducted to Raise an Endowment Fund of £250,000, With a View to Obtaining From the Privy Council a University Charter.

Nottingham University Buildings Formally Opened by King and Queen

LONDON—Travelers in Great Britain along the main line to Nottingham will see on the left, about three miles out of the city, the new university buildings that have been opened by King George and Queen Mary. These are the most modern academic

buildings erected in England, and are the gift of Sir Jesse Boot, the founder of a chain of stores.

The architect is P. Morley Bodder. The Nottingham University College is being administered by the local Mayor (Alderman Huntsman) and a council and is attended by students from all parts of the East Midlands.

Set in the midst of a spacious park, which contains a lake of some 14 acres in extent, the Nottingham University buildings at Highfields, when completed and fully equipped, will compare with any in Great Britain for modernness of design. At the present time a campaign is being conducted in order to raise an endowment fund, and already approximately £100,000 has been given by local citizens. It is hoped, however, to raise in all £250,000, which is regarded as the minimum necessary in order that the Privy Council may be approached with a view to granting a university charter. Although the universities of Sheffield and Birmingham are not far distant, the rapidly increasing demand for higher education makes it clear that Nottingham is a natural seat for a university of the East Midlands.

PEACE MESSAGE SENT TO WELSH CHILDREN

BARKLY WEST, S. AF.—In reply to the message of good will from the children of Wales, sent through the Education Department of the Transvaal to the children of that Province, the South African children sent the following message:

"The boys and girls of the Principality of Wales, the message which you have sent to us in the Transvaal for Good Will Day is one which we in South Africa will take to heart. Here in South Africa we

have known the unhappiness and misery brought by war; we have known the sorrow brought by the worst kind of war when families are divided and brother is against brother. It would indeed be strange if we did not join with you in your hopes and prayers that the League of Nations, which exists for the purpose of making the possibility of war more remote, may increase in influence until its spirit dominates and controls the world. We do join with you in all sincerity and earnestness."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Each body determined to do its best to have the law of the State altered so that less than the present nine years should elapse between liquor polls, and the inequitable three-fifths majority proviso should be abolished in favor of a bare majority on a public poll of the question.

Prince Now Uses Private Airplane

Royal Resort to Air Expected to Stimulate British Interest in Aviation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The fact that an airplane had been allotted for the special use of the Prince of Wales when he is pressed for time will, it is generally believed, stimulate interest in aviation. The Prince's first air trip was on the occasion of the general strike in 1926. The strike came when the King was in the north of France, and he had no hesitation in coming home by the quickest available method. Recently, when in the North of England, he flew from Scarborough to an airfield near the King's home at Sandringham. He also flew from the Norwich Air Festival back to London. Probably soon it will hardly be thought necessary to specify that he went by air to fulfill some engagement.

Another highly placed personage who constantly uses an airplane is Lord Stonehaven, the Governor of Australia. In that country of vast distances and sparse ground communications the Governor is now able to visit places which seldom saw him before, and to cover distances in hours which formerly took him days or weeks.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Minister for Air, has always made a point of using air travel as the best means of acquainting himself with the Nation's needs in that line. Only recently he took a holiday trip by air to the Scilly Isles and along the south English coast. Both he and Sir Sefton Branker, the Director of Civil Aviation, have been to India and back by air.

Germans Open New Section of Great Midland Waterway

Extraordinary Engineering Feat Accomplished as Fifteen-Meter Fall Is Overcome by Lock System—President von Hindenburg Opens the New Portion

Serbs Honor Hero of the Bulgarians

Signs of Rapprochement Seen in Meetings to Commemorate Great Peasant Premier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Jugoslavia commemorated with much solemnity the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Alexander Stambulsky, the former peasant Prime Minister of Bulgaria. Not only did all the leading Serbian dailies devote special articles to his life and work, but two special meetings were held in Belgrade, both of which were very well attended.

At the first one, held under the auspices of the Yugoslav Peasant Party, several prominent Serbian and Bulgarian spokesmen with great enthusiasm of Stambulsky's fearless defense of the peasants and of his devotion to the cause of Balkan peace and Southslavia unity.

The other meeting was held under the auspices of a new society, called "Southslavia Unity," and was attended largely by intellectuals. Strange to say, the most aggressive patriotic society in Serbia the "National Defense" took a prominent part in this meeting and shared the honor of speaking with Bulgarians who were once companions of Stambulsky and have often thundered against "patriotic and nationalist societies."

The Serbian nationalists praise Stambulsky because he was more of a Yugoslav than a Bulgarian and enough of a revolutionist to defy his king, although they encourage all their fellow countrymen to be utterly loyal to their own king and to be patriotic Serbs.

Many people in Serbia are doing what they can to bring about a rapprochement between the Bulgarians and the other Southslavs.

It is worthy of note that the largest Serbian daily printer, called in praise of Stambulsky on the front page in the Bulgarian language. There is unquestionably a stronger tendency toward friendship with Bulgaria at present than has existed in Serbia for 15 years. It has grown rapidly during the last six months and is one of the most hopeful developments in the Balkans.

IN QUEST OF LEVEL SAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The famous racing automobilist, Capt. Malcolm Campbell, has paid a visit to Denmark in order to ascertain whether sandy expanses of shore could be found there fit for record-making, and the shore at Veils he considered satisfactory. The length of suitable sand shore was excellent, rapidly during the last six months and is one of the most hopeful developments in the Balkans.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—President von Hindenburg opened the newly completed section of the great Midland Canal running between Hanover and Peine. This section, although only 30 kilometers in length, in spite of its shortness represents the highest technical accomplishment in canal building yet achieved in Germany. This distinction it owes to the fact that through its two big locks which lie side by side its engineers have contrived to overcome a fall of 15 meters—a record in canal building.

The two locks are each 225 meters in length, 12 meters wide with a depth of three meters. Each lock is capable of accommodating three 600-ton barges at a time. The chief engineering innovation in the construction of these locks is the ingenious device for saving the water lost of while vessels are being locked through. A system of waterworks has been constructed consisting of five immense basins lying one above another into which the water is conducted as the locks empty. The reverse process takes place when the locks are being filled again.

In engineering circles this device for overcoming a fall of 15 meters in the bed of the stream by means of a single lock is regarded as the technical limit that can be reached. Where the fall is greater than 15 meters it will be necessary to have

EXPERIMENTAL WORK TO AID WOOL GROWERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. AUS.—The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has placed in charge of Prof. Brailsford Robertson of the Adelaide University an investigation of far-reaching importance to the wool growing industry.

Professor Robertson explains that the work will be largely of a laboratory character, but six or eight field stations will be scattered over Australia, in pastoral districts as diverse as possible in character from one another. The first field station has been established in Victoria, in the western district. The second one will be placed shortly at a center about 120 miles west of Port Augusta, in the direction of the Western Australia border. The stations will be made collecting grounds for obtaining the material for investigation in the laboratory, where several distinct lines will be pursued. These include soil conditions, herbage and mapping. The laboratory will also determine the comparative nutritive values of the nitrogenous materials in Australian fodder plants, and the effect of excess of salt, or magnesia, in many parts of Australia the water and the fodder plants are heavily impregnated with magnesia.

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recourse to elevators. This is, for example, to be done in the new section of the Midland Canal, which is to be constructed near Magdeburg. At this spot the canal is to be carried in a bridge over the Elbe and will then have access to the Elbe on the north and south by means of elevator works. This bridging of the Elbe will, moreover, serve the purpose of making Midland Canal shipping independent of the varying water level of the river, which in summer is often an obstacle to navigation.

The new Midland Canal when completed, from the Rhine to the Oder, will be some 800 kilometers in length. The principal sections already finished are the Rhine-Herne Canal, 60 kilometers in length, the Dortmund-Ems canal of 110 kilometers, the section extending on to Hanover of 180 kilometers, and the new Peine section, 20 kilometers in length. In its continuation from the Elbe to the Oder, the canal will make use of the other sectional canals and natural waterways already in existence running from west to east, such as the Ilse Canal, the Plauer Canal, the River Havel, the Teltow Canal, the Spree and the Oder-Spree Canal, which ends at Fuerstenberg. On the Hanover-Peine section it is estimated that there will be between 500,000 and 600,000 tons of traffic per year and on the new branch canal to Hildesheim about 400,000 tons.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis, Minn.

MUSIC, equipped in true modern style with phonographs, especially made records and a course of study that leads by progressive steps from the first to the eighth grade, has entered the public schoolrooms here to teach children not merely to sing but to appreciate the world's heritage of tone and harmony. Though it is so planned that music appreciation can be taught without the aid of a special teacher of music, it is the work of Thaddeus P. Giddings, supervisor of music in the public schools of this city. And it is proving so successful in teaching children to appreciate music that a score or more of cities are adopting it, it is reported here.

The children's own singing is the basis of the work. A simple little song of the first grade, "Good Morning," is the start of the course. And the children sing it, the teacher plays it on the phonograph. Then comes comparison, the first step toward music appreciation. The boys and girls study the difference between their own singing and that of the soprano of the record, they learn her name and the purpose of the piano accompaniment.

When the child reaches the higher grades, he will be listening to Beethoven's "Adagio Cantabile," "Sweet Dreams," played on the violin, flute and clarinet, with the orchestra. The child's instruction, it is believed, will have enabled him by this time to discover the idea and mood in the musical composition, recognize tone quality and rhythmic accents and discover the melody. Teaching details and program notes appear on the records, giving the teacher sufficient information for teaching the record in her hand.

"The first music expression of the child is singing," Mr. Giddings said, in explaining the course. "But sing-

ing is not the only essential; the most universal musical activity is listening. Therefore, in a course in musical appreciation, we must stress the importance of the habit of intelligent listening and provide for the development and cultivation of such a habit.

"In this, we have tried to arrange a course that will put the child in actual contact with the best music. This search for the best music has required a long and diligent study. We sought only that music which the children might find attractive in the different stages of their musical progress. To illustrate the difficulty of this, let me point out that of 50,000 operas that have been written, only about 175 are performed, and of this number there are only a dozen which we can use in the public schools. There are some opera stories, such as Faust, which we cannot tell to young school children. But in our course there is very little opera, for we have looked for pure music, not music with stories."

The songs in the course that are very simple are called instrumental songs. These form the first arch in the bridge over which the child passes with interest to the unknown field of instrumental music. Well-known airs characterized by strong rhythmic accents are grouped as rhythmic songs and form the second arch of the bridge. Through familiar music the mediums of expression become familiar; with familiar mediums the new feature to be mastered is the music. This rule underlies every step and establishes in the pupils definite habits of discriminative listening.

"We expect the net result to be that the average child, after taking this course in musical appreciation, will get the normal and proper balance, rhythm, melody and harmony, all with equal emphasis. That is my contribution to this new system of teaching music appreciation."



The Children of the British Colonial Schools Seem Happy and Well Cared For All Around the Empire. These Little Pupils Attend a School Conducted by the Church of Scotland Mission to the Nepali People, Near Darjeeling, British India.

English Schools in the Colonies as Constructive Moral Force

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Singapore

BRITISH achievement in carrying education into the far places of the Empire and in extending its benefits to all the varied peoples who owe allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, George V, is not the least of the reasons why England may properly be termed a moral force in colonization. In the South Seas, in the remote parts of Australia, in the hills of Ceylon, in the West Indian jungles and the wilds of the Malay Peninsula one

finds the schools of Britain, either official or missionary. And in northern India, even in the very shadows of the mighty Himalayas, the English school, with its clean, happy and well-cared-for children is strongly in evidence. One of the most potent forces in the world, the school which is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, for young girls of the Nepali people, in Darjeeling.

Nepal is an independent state, ruled by a king whose sway is subject to no restriction from any western power, with boundaries about 50 miles from Darjeeling. It is a "closed" region, so far as the white man is concerned, and no missionary activities are possible within its borders. But the devout workers of the Scotch church, set as near to it as they can, and they have altered the religion of many of its people from Hinduism to Christianity. Among the children and the younger generation, with their alert and receptive minds, the work is especially successful, and a marked evidence of this is found in the large school at Darjeeling.

Darjeeling is more or less the outside world to the Nepali from his

mountain-girdled state, and he is present in the famous hill station in large numbers. In fact, a large portion of the people of the town are Nepalis, and there are hundreds of Nepali children there. The school which is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, for young girls of the Nepali people, in Darjeeling.

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Darjeeling is more or less the outside world to the Nepali from his

writing letters to the Mall Bag, the eager watching for the mail man to bring the Monitor so they can see their letters printed? Then, oh, one day there is one, the little boy's letter printed first and a few days after that the little girl's. What joy and such merriment, and then the eager waiting for a letter. Which one will get a letter first? Well, one day there come two letters for Marjorie and she jumps high with joy, then after four days there comes one letter for Katherine too, and from a grown-up; and the following day there come two more for Katherine, one from Indiana, a grown-up, and one from a little girl in England. Such joy, such gratitude cannot be adequately penned.

The older daughters also answered a letter from someone in Germany and received a lovely letter in return. As we are about 20 miles from the church or the nearest member of the church one can realize what the Monitor and all these loving letters mean to us. We really could not dispense with our Monitor; why, when the mail man skips a day and we do not get our Monitor, there is something very important missing.

There is one grand object in raising a large family and that is to see them unfold, each one as an individuality, and what patience and endurance we learn through it all, so we really owe the children a great deal of thanks. (Mrs.) L. B. Paris, France

Dear Friends:

I wish to express my deepest appreciation of your unique and marvelous newspaper. I admire and love every part of it: the Home Forum page, the beautiful illustrations, etc. The Monitor is permeated with a pure, constructive thought, and it is spreading beauty and happiness all over the world. I am happy to see how much it is contributing toward bringing the reign of peace and the outpouring of war.

I should like to pass along this thought to any who may find it helpful. I feel that children ought to be taught to see the beauty everywhere, in morals, in life, in everyday surroundings. It does not require any particular disposition, but a very simple training. By seeing it ourselves and sharing our appreciation with children as often as possible, we open their understanding and give them the habit of looking for beauty and enjoying it. Any place, any opportunity may be made available. The most crowded city has the very above it—we can help them to appreciate its variety, its richness of changes, the pageantry of its color. The evening lights, electric displays, etc., are another source of enjoyment renewed and enriched every day. A bunch of flowers in a well selected setting, the pattern of the shadow on a wall, are enough to give a thrill of joy to anybody accustomed to search for beauty.

Children are susceptible to understanding much more than we suppose. One day I was telling stories to two little ones, 6 and 3 years old respectively. I had told several stories and was running short of them, but the children wanted more, after which they promised they would go to sleep. I then told them a very beautiful story which I had omitted at first because I was afraid that its deep spiritual meaning would be lost for such a young child. When I finished there was a very long silence; then the elder child said slowly in an awed voice, "Oh! That was a beautiful story!" They went peacefully to sleep and I left knowing that I had sowed a precious seed. (Mrs.) H. F. B.

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A Pioneer in the Emphasis Upon True Values in Teaching

Portland, Oregon

To the Educational Page:

It may interest you to know that a number of the advanced educational points that you have featured in the Monitor during the last few months were carried out with success by a man who finished his career in teaching some 15 years ago. Prior to that time he had taught 50 years, beginning work in Waukegan, Wis., and ending his work at the Bedchek Academy in Eddy, Tex.

During that 50 years of experience he never whipped or expelled a child, and while he had in his classes all types of mentalities and while they knew that he would inflict no such punishment for any wrongdoing, he had no disagreeable experiences with any child during that period.

He emphasized during that whole period of time that it was learning how to think, and not information, that was the important part of any school career, and he kept constantly before their minds some hypothetical case or problematical situation that aroused their interest continuously to find the solution for it.

Another point that you have featured recently that he carried out very successfully was the emphasis on each individual filling his perfect part in life, whether it be a bootblack's or a professional's career, and that the point was not what their position was but how well they filled it. He dignified the so-called lowly situations and made the so-called exalted situations attractive only to those who filled them well. Many times he would say: "Better be a bootblack and put on the best shine than be a man or woman in whom a public trust is imposed and prove unworthy of the trust."

No examinations were ever held in this school except that constantly the character was being tested and the thinking ability sounded. A subject was studied until it was thoroughly mastered. There were no grades but each individual student studied geometry, for instance, until he could work the originals by his own effort and showed a real mastery of geometric problems. This was not in the nature of holding the student back but no student wanted to go on until he had mastered the subject. This was the result of the splendid training that thoroughness and

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Gave Up Concert Career to Teach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mount Washington, Mo.

MANY a young man and young woman who leave the home town in quest of career and success, dream of going back home in triumph to win the admiration of the home folks. Miss Gertrude Dobyns is one who left the little home town, Shelby, in northeast Missouri to follow a musical career. For years she studied in Europe, made her first concert appearances in Berlin and Dresden, where she studied and won recognition from some of the great masters. But all of the time another dream tugged at the heartstrings of the American girl far from home. An idealistic dream it was—to bring music and the understanding of music composition into the lives of little children. This, rather than merely to render music for the applauding adults at the concert, was her longing.

And with the more spectacular success seemingly within her grasp, the Missouri girl forsook the concert career. Now she is in her home town, a town of pretty homes, well kept lawns, and streets shaded by maple trees, a fitting setting for the artistic pioneering which she dreamed about while far away from home.

A musical kindergarten! That was the idea cherished by the Missouri girl. She brought to her work a musical equipment seldom found outside the large musical centers, and housed it in a charming studio, designed especially for her.

And what friendly beauty there is in that little studio! Even the grand piano that occupies the place of honor at one end of the long room gives its music freely to the children's songs and games, and from their keys their fingers learn first lessons in sweet tones.

Miss Dobyns' dream stood the test of the big city before she took it to her home town. Returning from Berlin, she established herself in Minneapolis and came to occupy a prominent place in musical circles. The work of musical composition in the Minneapolis high schools, now such an important feature of the music course there, was introduced by Miss Dobyns. Her work, however, was interrupted by the World War, and she went overseas as a volunteer welfare worker for the American expeditionary forces. Experience in France gave her a new conception of the uses of music. So on returning to America she decided to take music into a small community where it is known in only a rudimentary way, and to present it "miniature," exactly as it would be presented in an art center.

Her next step was to spend a year in Chicago community work. Next she took a course in kindergarten work which would enable her to teach children of an early age.

Thus equipped, Miss Dobyns left Minneapolis and her musical career and returned to Shelby. "If any musician had his choice he would be responsible for the entire musical education and development of his pupils," Miss Dobyns told me. "In the large cities we see only segments in the great streams that come and go. We seldom see what we have accomplished. The opportunity to see one's work as a whole is a reward that few musicians experience, and amply compensates for all of the difficulties of my experiment."

A feature of the work of the school is the emphasis placed on original composition. The lawn and entrance to the studio have served for several plays and operettas all written and costumed by pupils.



A STREET SCENE IN RANGOON.

Our "Deep-Sea Diver" Is Won Over

WE TOLD ourselves there was nothing light or frivolous about Kirke, and never would be. But something had to be done to keep him from becoming utterly ponderous. A "deep-sea diver," Hal called him. We tried to lighten his thought with poetry. Tall, blonde and serious, he studied the cover of a volume and remarked that it was a "nice, rich crimson."

We gave him fascinating fiction next. It had its way with him, particularly "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Indeed, he was submerged for days, but whenever he came to the surface for meals, we heard stories of strange fish with no eyes that glide through the gloriously multicolored flora of the ocean depths.

Soon, however, he was back at his favorite chemistry in the basement, sending up odoriferous messages. Someone going down to protest, slipped upstairs again without disturbing him. "He's holding a tube of what looks like liquid amethyst to the light and gazing rapturously," we reported.

"The child is fond of color," said his mother, "but art doesn't seem to interest him. We'll try music next." Surely music would influence him. It must be there, we told ourselves, awaiting some warm, springlike touch of feeling to make it send out little shoots. Hal plays in lively

fashion on the piano, but the piano had called forth no response from Kirke. Would he like to play the violin, then? No, he wouldn't. The cello? His head tipped slightly to one side. No-o-o, he didn't care about the cello. We mentioned every other instrument we thought attractive. Kirke thought them "dumb," he said. Then one evening he came home from school and announced: "I would play a trombone if you got one for me."

There was no response while the family visualized Kirke with a trombone untelescoped to its full at his lips. "He likes it because it goes in and out," said Hal.

"It must have a fascination for him because it is grotesque," said his mother rather plaintively. "He's fond of Uncle Burton—he used to play the trombone," suggested his father.

But we found it was the band, the junior high school band, that drew Kirke and the trombone together. He could get into the band if he learned to play the trombone. "And I'll have to have a uniform, too," he said.

Though they were a year old, those gorgeous uniforms had not yet become a matter of course in our district. Long white trousers with black stripes down the sides, black and white caps and hyacinth blue velvet jackets trimmed with silver. Thus did music, in blue-and-silver, make its way to the heart of our deep-sea diver. F. D.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Poet Revealed in Prose

IT WAS only a few years ago that an accomplished scholar, Professor Clark S. Northrup of Cornell, industriously culled from neglected manuscripts certain posthumous fragments from the pen of Thomas Gray; and, adding them to certain well-known letters, made a volume which for the first time presented to the world the poet as a critic. Apart from the introduction provided for this collection, no article, to my knowledge, has ever recognized the poet as an independent interpreter of literature. Historians of criticism, like Saintsbury, have absolutely ignored him. And, doubtless, they are justified in excluding him from the long succession of systematic critics. Gray himself wrote to his friend Mason: "You know I do not love, much less pique myself on criticism, and think it a very common heresy—even a bad verse as good a thing or better than the best observation ever made upon it." He would have been astonished to have his stray and casual epistolary comments printed at all, inasmuch as they were never intended for publication. But we have learned rather recently to rescue and to sift with care all such utterances of important writers. We have discovered that such great poets as Byron and Keats, to mention only two outstanding instances, struck out estimates of literature as brilliant and penetrating as the finest efforts of the best critics themselves. And these expressions in prose throw invaluable light upon the nature of their genius. So, at least, we may glance at this critical collection of Gray, as modest in compass as the complete volume of his verse.

We shall not turn many pages before we discover that all of his notable views are—for a cloistered Cambridge don—dangerously revolutionary. For continually he voices that heterodox doctrine which, by the middle of the eighteenth century was just emerging as a formidable challenge to the age-old reverence for classical rules and models. Tradition he boldly declares to have been a serious obstacle for many centuries; even "the ancients were perpetually crossed and harassed by the necessity of using the Chorus, and, if they have done wonders notwithstanding this clog, surely I am not alone in thinking that they would have performed still greater wonders without it." In sharp contrast, he exalts modern writers for being "unconfined by any rules but those which their own feelings"—let us note with surprise—"and the nature of their subjects demanded." In general, he deprecates the tyranny of neoclassical imitation and, in particular, he laments that so many English writers have yielded to the domination of French formalism.

The supreme example of escape from this bondage, and the very symbol of revolt toward complete freedom of expression, which he calls that strange and sensational appropriation, Macpherson's "Ossian." When the first of these alleged prose translations of ancient Celtic poetry appeared in 1760, Gray wrote to Thomas Warton: "I was so struck, so extasied with their infinite beauty that I wrote into Scotland to make a thousand inquiries. . . . I am resolved to believe them genuine. . . . This man is the very Daemon of poetry or he has lighted on a treasure-bid for ages. . . . full of nature and noble wild imagination, rising upon the ear like the swell of an Æolian harp." At such length and with such enthusiasm does he continue in this strain, that we can almost credit his exclamation: "I admire nothing but Pindar!"

Is this the shrinking scholar, the most learned classicist of his age, who toiled for twelve years with incredible patience to polish the "Elegy" into final perfection? And is this the man who, in Arnold's famous explanation, never "spoke out"? Perhaps we must revise, or at least enlarge, our prevailing view of Thomas Gray. These ardent, even extravagant, expressions prove to me that such poems as "The Progress of Poesy" are, for all their well-worn classical imagery—the only medium which Gray intimately knew—far more than conventional and formal imitations. Gray believed intensely, I am persuaded, in the "savage youth" who sang

In loose numbers wildly sweet,

and in those places remote from civilization,

Where each old poetic mountain

Inspiration breathed around.

He believed far less conventionally than we suppose that "nature's darling," Shakespeare,

the mighty mother did unveil

Her awful face.

We cannot regard it as mere chance that the most spirited description in all his verse pictures the Welsh bard, with long robe and white beard, streaming in the wind, striking his lyre with a "propet's" harp.

In the light of such enthusiasms we can understand that Gray's Welsh poems were neither dictated by passing fancy nor new flair for the long-forgotten enchantment of Celtic romance. More than twenty years before Macpherson revived long silent voices, Gray had written of his journey across the Alps: "I do not remember to have gone ten paces without an exclamation, that there was no 'restraint'—not a precipice, not a torrent, not a cliff, but is pregnant with religion and poetry." Obviously at twenty-three, when he thus revealed himself, he was an ardent impressionable youth, highly sensitive to the wonder of natural beauties. But, contrary to the usual opinion, I would conclude that he never lost this youthful fervor. Outwardly, his experience and most of his poetry flowered in the cold and barren mountains of Scotland, as she reigns in all simple societies of men." If Gray had been born among those mountains, we might have had another Burns.

P. K.

The Beaver Dam in the Aspen Grove

Hidden away in a rustling forest of aspen trees spread a crystal-clear beaver pond. From the snow-capped peaks, a few miles above, the icy waters of the mountain brook raced down the canyon and here, in this tranquil pool, enjoyed their first long rest. Springing with one last bound, the brook dashed into the pond. There, as if surprised at this unexpected check to its headlong rush, it first churned and foamed, then rippled and bubbled, and finally turned an untroubled surface to the blue sky above.

As on that surface all manner of beautiful reflections might be seen. From one point of vantage on the water's edge the delicate form and color of a columbine cluster was mirrored in the pool. Near by a tall larkspur seemed to reach its long, slender stems into the sky. At any spot along the margin of the pond one might see the reflection of the aspen trees, with their straight, white trunks and their gently quaking leaves.

The most magnificent reflection of all was reserved for those who ventured out along the dam itself. There one might see, imaged in the pool, the rugged sweep of the mountain range; every snow bank, every crevice and well, as clearly cut and colorful as when the eye left the water's mirror and rested on the glorious range itself. One by one clouds glided out from behind the range and seemed to fall across the pond. In their wake the reflection of the sky appeared still bluer and the mountains still more distinct.

It was a fortunate traveler who chanced to see any of the beavers at work on their sturdy dam. True, the signs of their craftsmanship were everywhere. The hundreds of aspen stumps, the dozens of peeled logs, the dam itself in perfect repair, gave mute evidence of their presence.

None save the experienced woodsman could watch the beavers at their work. For him was reserved the sight of the secret activity of these workmen of the woods. Far from the haunts of man, these beavers lived in perfect peace. In the heart of the aspen grove they had built their small retreat, where they might work and play and grow. For the occasional passer-by they had made a spot of beauty. Loitering along the bank, he might be grateful for their industry.

An Example of England's Graphic Work

"THE Bridge Avoca" is the work of a gifted Australian, Mr. Sydney Long, who, having spent a number of years in England, is one of Mr. Frank L. Emanuel's favorite pupils at the London Central School of Art.

There is an unmistakable English tradition to be found in most of his work, which is excellent in so far as Mr. Long's personality is allowed full scope to express itself. The technique betrays the land of his pupilage. Although sometimes the English tradition places its stamp a little too firmly upon its disciples and devotees, there is a cultured charm, a consummate refinement in much of England's graphic work for which one will look elsewhere in vain. This quality is noticeable in Mr. Sydney Long's work, which has met with much appreciation in the old country, both from the principal museums and from private collectors.

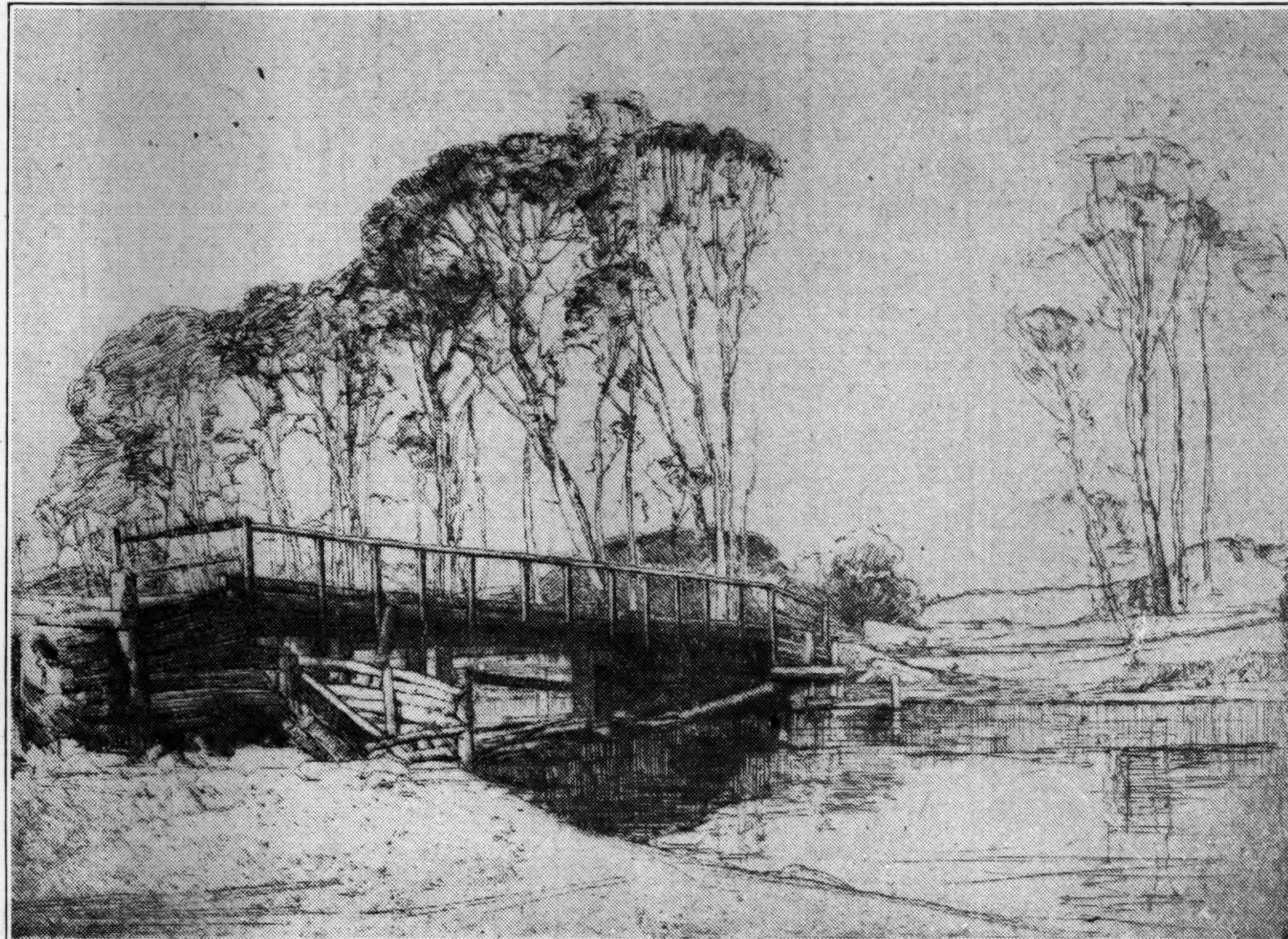
Mr. Long approaches his subject sympathetically and transfers it to the copper with distinction and

judgment; his craftsmanship is both competent and, in spite of English reminiscences, personal. He is fond of trees and, although at times there may be rather too many trees—in fact, there are people who adapt Calchas's plaintive: "Too many flowers, far too many flowers," substituting trees for the floral profession—trees are and always will remain a singularly charming subject in the hand of a gifted artist.

In any case, Mr. Sydney Long's trees are attractive, in this print,

dividing their claim to attention with the quaint wooden bridge, which with its dark and light values almost makes a picture within the picture. Although the trees are etched with a light hand, they possess the virtue both of able and pleasing design even while receding fitly into their place in the landscape.

"The Bridge Avoca" possesses most of the characteristic features which are peculiar to Mr. Sydney Long's work and so may be looked upon as a typical Sydney Long print, which in itself is sufficient praise.



The Bridge Avoca. From an Etching by Sydney Long.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Franklin Comes Home

It must have taken a high degree of faith and hopefulness to write letters to a friend in America in '75 or '76. One didn't know whether they would ever arrive.

This [Polly's] letter did not. It came after Franklin had left America for France. Richard Baché put it among some papers and it was lost in the desk. How it ever escaped is a mystery. Maybe it fell in among the letters and papers that were removed from the Franklin home just before the British took the city. British officers occupied the house, but did not do so very much damage. . . . Richard Baché wrote his father-in-law: "A Captain Andre also took with him the picture of you that hung in the dining-room. The rest of the pictures are safe and met with no damage, except the frame of Alfred's which is broke to pieces."

So Franklin comes home. The prophet this time was in honor in his own country and the man a hero to his valet. Philadelphia, and indeed the whole country, received him with warmth and not a little rapturous elation.

The "public business" that he was at once plunged into was the presidency of the Colony of Pennsylvania. The weight of his character for a time extinguished most factional divisions, so the office was pleasant. . . . He added a wing to his house, enlarged his library and garden and enjoyed every moment. . . . with his books, his experiments, flowers, family and friends.

What a day it must have been when he found those ten-year-old letters from Polly.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1786.

My dear Friend:

A long winter has past, and I have not had the pleasure of a line from you. . . . To make me some amends, I received a few days past a large packet from Mr. Williams dated September 1776, near ten years since containing three letters from you, one of December 12, 1775. . . . Therein I find all the pleasing little family history of your children; how William had begun to spell, overcoming, by strength of memory, all the difficulties occasioned by the common wretched alphabet, while you were convinced of the utility of your new one; how Tom, genius-like, struck out new paths, and relinquishing the old names of the letters, called U, bell, and P, bottle; how Eliza began to grow glib, that is, fat and handsome, resembling Aunt Hooke, whom I used to call my lovely. . . . Of your affairs with Muir and Atkinson, and of their contract for feeding the fish in the channel; of the Vyns and their

jaunt to Cambridge in the long carriage; of Dolly's journey to Wales with Mrs. Scott; of the Wilkeeses, the Pearces, Elphinstones, &c.—concluding with a kind of promise that, as soon as the ministry and Congress agreed to make peace, I should have you with me in America. That peace has been some time made; but, alas! the promise is not yet fulfilled.

I have found my family here in health and in good circumstances, and well respected by their fellow citizens. . . . I find an agreeable society among their children and grandchildren. I have public business enough to preserve me from ennui, and private amusement in conversation, books, my garden, and cribbage. Considering our well-furnished plentiful market as the best of gardens, I am turning mine, in the midst of which my house stands, into grass-plots and gravel walks, with trees and flowering shrubs. Cards we sometimes play here in long winter evenings; but it is as they play at chess, not for money, but for honour, or the pleasure of beating one another. This may not be quite a novelty to you, as you may remember we played together in that manner during the winter at Passy. I have indeed now and then a little compunction in reflecting that I spend time so idly. . . .

As to public amusements, we have neither plays nor operas, but we have yesterday a kind of oratorio, so you will see by the enclosed paper; and we have assemblies, balls, and concerts, besides little parties at one another's houses, in which there is sometimes dancing, frequently good music; so that we jog on as pleasantly as you do in England; any where but in London, for there you have plays performed by good actors. That, however, I, I think, the only advantage London has over Philadelphia.

Benjamin has turned his thought to agriculture, which he pursues ardently, being in possession of a fine farm, that his father lately conveyed to him. Ben is finishing his studies at college, and continues to behave as well as when you knew him. . . . I am sure you will be glad to hear that your dear friend, yours most affectionately,

B. Franklin.

P. S. My children and grandchildren join with me in best wishes for you and yours. My love to my godson, to Eliza, and to honest Tom. They will all find agreeable companions here. Love to Dolly and tell her she will do well to come with you.—From "My Dear Girl," by JAMES MADISON STIEFLER.

Market Scene

(Boulevard Raspail, Paris)

My daughter will not go with me today. For markets do not draw the lovely young. But I must see the flowers. I love the strings of booths that pop up mushroom-like on Thursdays and on Saturdays. I love the filmy laces made by peasant hands, the sweet, old-fashioned flowers in bouquets, the cabbages of red and purple hue. The amber carrots stacked against jade beans. The stalls of shining fish in silver tones. With faint blue markings, coral-colored fish. With green and saffron glints, and long black fish. Like ebon question marks. I like to watch the vendors, quaint old women, queer old men. With here and there a lusty youth who cries. His simple wares in ringing pleasantness. I push myself through eager-bubbling throngs. And take my child a little yellow bird. That may sing the lure of market day. Into the heart of one so lovely young.

CLARA BEARD NORTHINGTON.

"Quel est ton nom?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA QUESTION relativement à notre nom personnel se pose si fréquemment qu'il faut peu de réflexion pour y répondre; mais dans les temps anciens, le nom était ordinairement la conséquence d'un événement, et représentait souvent un attribut, un trait caractéristique. Les noms propres de la Bible peuvent donc avoir une signification différente de celle qu'ils semblent avoir au premier abord; et une connaissance de cette signification aide souvent à expliquer la leçon spirituelle que s'y rattache. Le terme "nom" peut aussi être rendu par "nature".

Prenons, par exemple, Jacob. Il avait traité son frère Esau avec malveillance, et lorsqu'il devait le rencontrer au bout de bien des années de séparation, il craignait la vengeance qu'il rencontrerait peut-être chez Esau. Au moment où il combattait un sens moral de fraternité et de crainte, s'efforçant de comprendre l'impotence de Dieu, qui seule pouvait détruire sa crainte, un message de la Vérité lui révéla l'irréalité de ses craintes. Il reçut alors la force spirituelle et fut plein de repentance, ce qui lui changea le caractère.

Dans l'Épître aux Hébreux, il est dit de Christ-Jésus qu'il est "l'empreinte même" de Dieu, et le mot grec qui est employé signifie "caractère." Ceci jette une plus grande lumière sur les paroles de Jésus: "Ce que vous demanderez au Père il vous le donnera en mon nom." Un grand nombre de chrétiens ont perdu de vue cette signification éclaircie, et, par conséquent, ils ont souvent exprimé le découragement lorsque les prières offertes "au nom de Jésus-Christ" n'ont pas été exaucées. Cependant, lorsque la prière se fait à la nature de Christ-Jésus, il est facile de comprendre que la prière serait agréable, et renferme en elle la compréhension spirituelle capable de recevoir. Et de quelle nature était Christ-Jésus? Nous savons qu'il reconnaissait la filialité divine de l'homme avec Dieu. Il accepta ce qu'il est dit: que Dieu "créa l'homme à son image," et il vécut la vie que manifestait cette réflexion de Dieu, du bien.

Jésus était affectueux. Il avait une si grande compassion envers l'humanité, dont l'ignorance relative aux choses spirituelles l'avait rendu esclave du péché et de la maladie, qu'il passa sa vie entière à enseigner et à guérir, établissant ainsi un exemple pour ceux qui vinrent après lui. Il dit aussi: "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais." Il savait ce que lui avait donné une réponse immédiate à ses prières et à la soutenance à travers toute la haine que sa nature spirituelle soulevait dans l'esprit charnel, dont saint Paul dit qu'il est "l'imité contre Dieu," le bien. Il enseigna que tous ceux qui s'efforcent d'avoir cette nature divine reçoivent le même pouvoir, et qu'ils devraient s'en servir comme il l'a fait, au profit des autres.

Jésus était humble. Il lava les pieds à ses disciples; leur disant qu'il le faisait pour leur donner l'exemple, à eux et aux autres; il ajouta que c'est à pareils actes d'amour que "tous connaîtront que vous êtes mes disciples." Ici Jésus

Day

Down in the fens of Lincolnshire a bird
Threw up his head and uttered (like some word,
Spoken in hope, that very softly falls
Upon the silence of despair) two calls.
He waited; and innumerable trills
Filled the old darkness.
—OWEN BARFIELD, in *The Challenge*.

"What is thy name?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question as to one's individual name is so frequently asked that it causes little thought in giving the answer; but in ancient times a name was usually the outgrowth of an event, and often stood for an attribute or characteristic. Proper names in the Bible may thus have a meaning other than what appears on the surface; and a knowledge of this meaning frequently helps to elucidate some spiritual lesson involved. The word "name" may be also rendered "nature."

Take for instance, Jacob. He had treated his brother Esau unkindly, and when facing a meeting with him after the lapse of many years, he dreaded Esau's possible revenge. As he was wrestling with a mortal sense of brotherhood and fear, struggling to realize God's omnipotence, which alone could destroy his fear, a message of Truth revealed to him the unreality of his fears. He then received spiritual strength and gained repentance, which changed his nature.

In the epistle to the Hebrews, Christ Jesus is spoken of as the "express image" of God, and the Greek word used signifies "character." This throws clearer light on Jesus' words, "Whoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." This enlightened meaning has been lost to many Christians; and, consequently, discouragement has often been expressed when prayers offered "in the name of Jesus Christ" have been unanswered. When, however, the request is made in Christ Jesus' nature, it is easily apparent that such prayer would be acceptable, carrying the spiritual understanding to receive. And what was the nature of Christ Jesus? We know that he recognized man's divine sonship with God. He accepted the statement that God "created man in his own image," and he lived the life that manifested this reflection of God, of God.

Jesus was loving. He was so compassionate for the spiritual ignorance of mankind, which had brought it into bondage to sin and sickness, that he spent his whole life teaching and healing, thus establishing an example for those who came after him. He also said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." He knew what it was that gave him immediate answers to his prayers and sustained him through all the hatred his spiritual nature stirred up in the carnal mind,

Thoughts While Plowing

A young farmer was plowing his field one summer morning. The sun shone, the grass sparkled with dew, and the air was so light and bracing that no words can describe it. The horses were frisky from the morning air, and pulled the plow along as if in play. They were going at a pace quite different from their usual gait; the man had fairly to run to keep up with them.

The earth, as it was turned by the plow, lay black, and shone with moisture and fatness, and the man at the plow was happy in the thought of soon being able to sow his seed.

A long and rather broad valley, with stretches of green and yellow grain fields, with mowed clover meadows, potato patches in flower, and little fields of fax with their tiny blue flowers, above which fluttered great swarms of white butterflies—this was the setting. At the very heart of the valley, as if to complete the picture, lay a big old-fashioned farmstead, with many gray outhouses and a large red dwelling-house. At the gables stood two tall, spreading pear trees; at the gate were a couple of young birches; in the grass-covered yard were great piles of firewood; and behind the barn were several huge haystacks. The farmhouse presiding above the 'low fields was as pretty a sight as a ship, with masts and sails, towering above the broad surface of the sea. . . .

Thinking is never so easy as when one follows a plow or sows and down a furrow. You are quite alone, and there is nothing to distract you but the crows hopping about picking up worms. The thoughts seemed to come to the man as readily as if someone had whispered them into his ear. Only on rare occasions had he been able to think as quickly and clearly as on that day, and the thought of it gladdened and encouraged him. . . .

The plowman walked along, his lips moving all the while. He actually imagined that he saw before him the face of his father. "I shall have to lay the whole case before the old man, frankly and clearly," he remarked to himself, "so he can advise me." . . .

"I have often wondered why it is that we Ingmars have been allowed to remain on our farm for hundreds of years, while the other farms have all changed hands. And the thought comes to me that it may be because the Ingmars have always tried to walk in the ways of God. We Ingmars need not fear man; we have only to walk in God's ways." . . .

Smiling, he followed the plow, which was now moving along very slowly. . . . When he came to the end of the furrow he pulled up the plow and rested. He had become very serious.

"Strange, when you ask anyone's advice you see yourself what is right. Even while you are asking, you discover all at once what you hadn't been able to find out in three whole years. Now it shall be as God wills." —SELMA LAGERLÖF, in "Jersusalem," translated from the Swedish by VELMA SWANSTON HOWARD.

which Paul refers to as "enmity against God," good. He taught that all who strive for that Godlike nature receive the same power, and that they should use it as he did for the benefit of others.

Jesus was humble. He washed his disciples' feet, telling them that he did so for an example to them and others, saying that through such acts of love "shall all men know that ye are my disciples." Here Jesus directly intimated that his followers, called after him Christians, were to be known by the Christlike nature of love and humility. Through these characteristics the early Christians for over three centuries healed the sick and raised the dead. Christian Science is restoring this apparently lost element of the early Christian church on the basis of the teachings of Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 113): "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the 'dead body of Science,'—pulseless, cold, inanimate." Every genuine Christian Scientist is studying to prove that he knows his new name, by doing the works demanded of him by the Master, who said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

When Saul's nature was suddenly changed from that of a violent persecutor of the Christians to that of a penitent and humble seeker of Truth, he became wholly different in character. This complete antithesis is indicated in his change of name from Saul to Paul. Saul in the Greek means, "unrestrained," while the latter name signifies "to restrain or pause," and thus designated his change of character. Writing of this transformation (*ibid.*, p. 326), Mrs. Eddy says: "Saul of Tarsus beheld the way—the Christ, or Truth—only when his uncertain sense of right yielded to a spiritual sense, which is always right. Then the man was changed." Continuing, she says: "He learned the wrong that he had done in persecuting Christians, whose religion he had not understood, and in humility he took the new name of Paul. He beheld for the first time the true idea of Love, and learned a lesson in divine Science."

In Revelation there is promised to him that overcometh the fleshly, evil tendencies of the human mind a "new name," which "no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." This new name being hidden from the carnal mind, evil is unable to harm or hinder the continuous unfoldment of the divine nature. This protection, through the adoption of spiritual qualities, is important to the struggling Christian, as he learns that through the nature of Christ, Truth, alone, his prayers are answered.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Theatrical News of the World

Stage Designs by Gordon Craig

By FRANK RUTTER

GORDON CRAIG is an artist who has had more honor in other countries than in his own. This is perhaps due to the fact that his art is primarily associated with the theater, and the "great age" of the theater in England is past. Its revival has been the dream of many visionaries, but a "great age" cannot be foisted on an unwilling people. No small select band of artists, however talented and enthusiastic they may be, can make a Golden Age all by themselves. A large section of their fellow-countrymen must co-operate, must pour life into their activities by vital appreciation or their efforts will be fruitless.

The art of the theater—which, properly understood, means a synthesis of all the arts—is peculiarly dependent upon the state of national culture for its very existence. It has never flourished when it could only rely on the support of small coteries of the cultured. It must have its roots in the life of the people as a whole. "Little" theaters, Sunday night societies, dramatic clubs, "special" performances hardly help. They represent the outward and visible manifestation of the coterie's inner convictions, and the audience is composed of the people who form them. A revival on the grand scale cannot be brought about by these piecemeal activities.

It is no good railing at the poor public. At certain periods in history they have cherished their artists; at others, merely tolerated them; at the present time, they practically ignore them. Perhaps in another hundred years or so they will honor them again, and the whole nation will be attuned to art, and genius will abound. Meanwhile the artists born out of their time are starved for want of that most subtle life-giving food, appreciation.

Gordon Craig has not been adequately appreciated by his fellow-countrymen. He has no theater in England in which to give form and substance to the exquisite fictions of his artist-poet's imagination. It is more than a pity. It is a tragedy. The productions he visualizes would give practitioners of all the arts the scope and opportunity they now lack for active co-operation.

This cannot be doubted when one examines the stage designs he is exhibiting at St. George's Gallery in Hanover Square. Many of these, we are happy to be able to say, were realized in canvas and plaster at Copenhagen, and when the sons of the great Danish tragic actor, Emil Poulsen, invited Mr. Craig to produce Ibsen's "Pretenders" at the Royal Danish Theater.

The designs for this production make up the greater part of the present exhibition, and in conjunction with the small model of the stage which is also on view, they give a comprehensive idea of what the thing was like.

The plan is the very essence of simplicity; gently graduated steps form half-a-dozen different levels, the whole being backed by shadowy curtains. The groupings of the players, the color combinations of their costumes make, the alternating play of light and shadow, all these will produce the maximum of effect in such a dignified setting, and it is easy to imagine how impressive and significant every word and gesture when the actor will become one such a stage.

But it is not the theatrical aspect

of these drawings and etchings that primarily concerns us here. It is their artistic, their pictorial appeal we wish to consider. It is Gordon Craig as a draughtsman, an etcher, a colorist that chiefly interests us at the moment.

Of the "Pretenders" series, that for Act I, Scene 1 (numbered 5 in the catalogue), is the most complete and satisfying from the point of view of wall decoration. It is a sketch in water color showing the scene in progress, and the contrasting colors of the dresses of the opposing groups of players make a lively rhythmic design across the foreground. The artist has managed to convey an impression of broad movement here, of mass movement, one of the most tricky things to indicate in any medium, but exceptionally difficult to portray in water color. The various "Notes" and "Costumes" also make a vivid color patterns, but as they are mainly working drawings, they are necessarily less complete pictorially than the finished stage designs—not that this really matters from the point of view of simple decorative effect.

But it is as an etcher that Gordon Craig is chiefly known to art lovers outside the world of the theater, and the miscellaneous collection in the present exhibition, which are all grouped together and catalogued succinctly as "Scene," is admirably characteristic of his style. And his "style" is "the grand manner"; there can be no doubt about that—the grand manner suitable to an age of tragedy and Olympian moods, to noble themes nobly unfolded. Hamlet or Lear, Macbeth, Orestes, might stalk out their tragedies most fittingly in such majestic settings, but lesser mortals dwindle, perhaps, into greater insignificance. Yast, shadowy halls, endless corridors, mountainous flights of cypolepe steps leading to massive pylons, to terraces hung high against the starry skies—all these are part of Mr. Craig's fantastic dream world, the part his fluent etcher's needle lets us share.

A quality which is seldom missing from these imaginative prints is atmosphere, and this is again and rather overworked term can mean a number of things. In this instance it is applied to the sense of spaciousness and to the curious note of "timelessness" with which the most impressive of them are invested. Mr. Craig manages to hint that his scenes take place in some eternity far removed from this cramped world with its limiting conditions of space and time, and in doing so he gives us the greatest of all great art: there is this air of timelessness, and the productions he dreams of would be great art, indeed.

A Taj Mahal Film

BOMBAY—Another film has been produced by Indian actors, led by Himansu Rai, who has played a prominent part in the development of Indian cinematography. The new film is entitled "Shiraj," in which the author, Niranjan Pal, has based his romance on the famous Taj Mahal at Agra. It is a product of the co-operation of Indian acting, British cinematography and German and British photography.

"Shiraj" is an attempt to piece together the threads of romance of three outstanding figures connected with the Taj Mahal, namely, the queen, who inspired it, the man who designed it, and the emperor, whose munificence made its erection possible.

The exteriors were photographed on the high seas off the Bombay coast, under the palms of Konkar, amid the mountain ranges of the Western Ghats (rangs) and Aravalli Hills, and in the deserts of Rajputana. The interiors were taken within the great historical buildings of

Delhi, Agra, and in and around the Taj Mahal. The British Instructional Films, Ltd., and the German firm, U. F. A., have collaborated with Woolfe in undertaking to exhibit the film in European countries, Egypt and Palestine. Negotiations are now proceeding for the exhibition of the film in America.

The part of the heroine, Mumtaz Mahal, is played by Miss Rama Rao, who is a graduate of the Madras University. Sophia is played by Miss Seeta Devi. Maya Devi plays the part of Kulkarni. The part of Shah Jehan is played by Chatur Roy, who has done much for the development of the Bengali stage.

The picture is directed by Franz Osten, of Germany, assisted by Victor Peers, who has worked on some well-known British films. Emil Schummann is the chief camera man.

"Don't Tell George"

For the first time on any stage the Copley Producing Company of Boston, E. E. Clive, director, is presenting at the Copley Theater "Don't Tell George," a farce by Dwight Taylor. The piece has been built up by this resident company found the new play very much to its taste. The laughter was loud and frequent as the story was unfolded, following the ever useful theatrical pattern of the luteal comedy.

Mr. Taylor's inexperience is evident in his awkward management of exits and entrances, but he has a command of witty dialogue which might be envied by many a veteran dramatist. Some of his wording is a little bookish and some unnecessarily indiscreet in such a cheerful romp as "Don't Tell George." There is youthful zest in the writing, but some of the touches to spoil the effect. A firmer command of form will come with practice, and his next play will surely be built toward a stronger ending than the piece now at the Copley.

The characterizations and dialogue indicate that Mr. Taylor has the true sense of the theater, for he has achieved an effect of variety and sustained humor where it would seem that the interest must flag. The players find grateful material in this farce to work with. Winifred Kingston plays a sprightly young woman, and her performance is a model of the kind of acting that is needed to make a farce work. Her recital of the romantic history of the family tradition of a spectral crusader was an entertaining bit of travesty.

Norman Cannon, a spatter and fustian way through the story in the style that he makes amusing, and Vernon Kelso kept the pitch of nonsense high with his casualness. W. H. Sams, as a solid, dependable Briton; Elspeth Dudgeon, as a timorous servant; Cecile Dixon, as an ingenuite, with a saving strain of humor, and Stanley Harrison, as a blundering constable, all help build up the rounds of laughter.

London Stage Notes

LONDON—A three-act melodrama entitled "Contraband" will be seen in London toward the end of July. It deals with smuggling in the island of Malta.

A play by Monckton Hefle, which was produced by a Sunday society group, and under the title of "The Unnamed Play," is to be produced at the Ambassadors, London, on July 19 as "Many Waters."

André Charlot's company, which has been touring with "The Enemy," by Channing Pollock, is due at the London West End Theatre during July.

A long foreign season by a company of British actors and actresses has been arranged by Robert Atkins, Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem and the principal towns of Germany, Norway,

The Everyman Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME perturbation has been caused in Hampstead and district by the news that one of its local institutions, the Everyman Theater, is temporarily closed down, and has been in danger of remaining so for an indefinite period, unless granted somewhat better public support than has been forthcoming hitherto.

It is a possibility much to be deplored, for those responsible for this little playhouse—now controlled by a syndicate of genuine theater-lovers, with Messrs. Milton Rosmer and Malcolm Morley as its acting managers—have always followed consistently the same wise policy adopted by both their predecessors since the opening of the theater in 1920—first by Mr. Norman Macdormott, and subsequently by Messrs. Carr, Massey, and Wade—of maintaining a high standard in the production of established reputations by English and continental authors with new plays, by young dramatists of promise, each one soundly produced, and acted by an efficient professional cast.

The well-known actors and actresses who have appeared at the Everyman during the past six years include many of today's leading names, and companies from Hampstead have made two successful continental visits—one as representatives of the English theater, at the Swiss International Festival, at Zurich, in 1922; the other, by invitation, to Holland, where they performed at several important towns, including The Hague and Amsterdam. In America, also, the Everyman has earned for itself a consistently high reputation.

The practical difficulty then, is less the provision of good plays, sufficient to keep the theater going.

Sweden, Denmark and Italy have already been arranged for. Invitations have also been received from France, Holland and Spain, while later on America and even Japan may be visited.

Stage and Film Notes

The Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers, with offices in New York City, has obtained a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

"Abie's Irish Rose," film version of Anne Nichols' play, is to be remade into a talking picture.

John Barrymore may return to Warner Brothers to make a talking picture.

The Fitzpatrick music master series of films is to be made with sound, the first being "Schubert's Songs."

Under the direction of John Craig, the Powers Players are playing a nine weeks' season at the Playhouse Theatre, Hyannis, Mass.

Sousa opens his annual tour with his band on July 19 at Schenectady, N. Y. He is to appear in 26 New England cities, with concerts in Boston on the afternoon and evening of July 22. Route St. Denis and Ted Shawn are to give a dance recital at the camp in August.

At the Copley Theater, Boston, next week, a new farce comedy by Dwight Taylor, son of Laurette Taylor, is to have its first performances on any stage.

Why, in motion pictures, does a pursued person stop at every corner and look back at his pursuer incessantly and at great length?

Galsworthy in Paris

By J. T. GREIN

Paris solicitor of Mr. Hylton Allen; of the one woman in the play, tenderly impersonated by Miss Mary Grey; of every character, that is, of the core, were to French spectators, a fascinating initiation into the nature of the English people.

With every act the enthusiasm grew; at the end there was such an ovation as heralds the morning's rumor: "Go and see the English players; their art differs from ours, but it is a fine art in every sense of the word!" No wonder that the English who were present felt proud of their playwright, of their actors, of Leon M. Lion, the man who, not in hope of gain but for love of the cause, had accepted M. Gémier's invitation to represent England at the International Tournament of Dramatic Art in Paris—what had come, was seen, and conquered.

And no wonder! The performance, despite great difficulties of production, ran as smoothly as at a London premiere; the casting was admirable; the tenacity of the story and the dialogue made a deep impression. During the act we heard vivid discussions about the difference between English and French methods of justice, and the acting of the two nations. The dignity, the inherent "tragedy" soberly expressed the quiet, penetrating ways of the actors, their sustained audibility, their personal distinction, were akin to a revelation.

To the French, this play and this performance were something new, strange and interesting. As a rule a French theater is buzzing with gentle noises; here reigned the silence of a cathedral. These grave, quiet figures of Falder, the culprit—Leon M. Lion at his best, a more mature performance than his former one five years ago—human tragedy in aspect and feeling; of the majestic Judge of Mr. Austin Trevor; of the lovable altruistic clerk of Mr. Lawrence Hanray; of the restrained, passionate advocate of Mr. Maurice Evans; of the old-world

clently well mounted and acted, than the assurance of enough public support to provide the necessary surplus—though it be only a small one—of revenue over expenditure. Not that the adverse annual margins have ever been large ones. Such, I am informed, is not the case, and it is a fact that the total deficit, for the past seven years, at the Everyman, does not approach the sum that is frequently lost over the production of one unsuccessful musical comedy at a London West End theater.

There has been, unfortunately, a rather larger proportion of insufficiently remunerative plays than the commercial successes can counterbalance, and for the past few weeks the holding capacity of the theater is approximately £500, while the running expenses average only about £250, there is obviously room for a quite sufficient margin of profit, provided that the audiences can be permanently increased by something like 30 per cent.

An appeal for that purpose is being made, and I understand that the management is now considering a scheme similar to that already adopted at the Birmingham Repertory Theater for guaranteeing a good portion of the necessary year's income in advance, by an issue of subscribers' tickets, thus making the theater much less dependent than before upon the immediate box office drawing powers of every production.

When once Hampstead—and indeed London generally—since the theater is only 15 minutes, by tube, from Piccadilly Circus—realizes the Everyman's need, this small additional revenue will surely be forthcoming, to prevent the closing down of a playhouse that has already won a recognized, albeit humble, position of genuine importance in the theatrical world.

P. A.

New Picture Plays

By RALPH FLINT

WARNER BROTHERS' latest talking picture, "Lights of New York," now showing at the Strand Theater, is a hearty vindication of their faith in this new phase of screen treatment. It is the first 100 per cent talking feature picture, and it runs its course without a single recourse to the printed word save when an introductory or general explanatory subtitle is necessary. "Lights of New York" is coherently enough managed to keep the dialogue and action running hand in hand without either holding up the other, as has been the case in most of the other "talking pictures" from the Warner Studios.

The players' voices for the most part come clearly from the screen and are plentifully illustrated by the same time, although again there is a marked superiority of the men's voices over the women's in registration. This first "all talkie" goes beyond the stage of sheer novelty, and there are plentiful instances when it simplifies without doubt the large dramatic possibilities of this new development of the cinema. Hugh Herbert and Murray Roth fashioned this tale of New York by night after the late silent formulas of stage and screen, and Bryan Foy has given it a conventional direction. Helene Costello, Cullen Landis, Gladys Brockwell, Mary Carr, Wheeler Oakman, Eugene Pallette and Robert Elliott are the leading players.

"The Actress" Norma Shearer, decked out in the Victorian furbelows that go with Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's well-known "Trelawney of the Wells" was the particular star at the Capitol last week. The pictureization of the Pinero play has been called "The Actress" for trade reasons, but this is about the only liberty taken with the original, since it follows in the whole the course of Rose Trelawney's romantic adventures in the highly contrasted worlds of stage and society. Miss Shearer has a part well suited to her talents, and it is doubtful if she has ever appeared to better advantage than in the scenes of revolt against the Gower's social tyrannies. In her full-skirted costume and sparkling coronet she makes a rare and lovely picture, and she acts with authority.

Sidney Franklin, who directed this

Seattle Repertory Playhouse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Pacific coast is to have another important provincial theater. The Seattle Repertory Playhouse, which has announced its first season opening October, is the enterprise. Neither a little theater, a community theater, nor an "art" theater, the Seattle Playhouse hopes to maintain a permanent professional acting company capable of building and keeping a repertory of good plays.

The Playhouse will be housed in a new theater building which is being erected in the university district. Arthur Loveless is the architect and plans call for a facade in English style, with several small shops in connection, built around a court. Construction is financed by first mortgage bonds and debenture notes held by friends of the Playhouse.

The direction of the new Playhouse will be shared by Florence James, Burton James, and Harold Johnsrud. Mr. and Mrs. Burton James have been five years in Seattle, directing a non-professional school theater. Prior to that, they founded the Lenox Hill Players in New York City and were for eight years directors of that well-known group. Mr. Johnsrud worked with them in Seattle, and acted in New York during the season just closed, at the Provincetown Playhouse.

The professional company includes Misses Marion Linton, Mma Reanne, Madeleine Darling, Virginia Ledbetter, and Messrs. Maurice Johnson, Fred Patterson, Paul Tenney, and Robert Keefe. When necessary, experienced local people will be used. Six productions will be offered to Seattle the first season on a subscription basis, as additions to the regular repertory. These six will be selected from "The Patriot," "The Witch," "You Never Can Tell," "A Bill of Divorcement," "Juno and the Paycock," "Six Characters," and others. A series of classic plays is also planned, including "Dr. Faustus" and "Twelfth Night." Local organizations are underwriting three special productions for children to be presented at matinees, and the Playhouse will also offer, with the

co-operation of the Mary Ann Wells Studio, a pantomime; and possibly an intimate production of opera. With this much promise for fall, even the summer is lively in theater circles. William Kane, a director of the Goodman Theater, is directing the summer school of the theater at the University of Washington, and has just finished a "Midsummer-Night's Dream" revival which sold out for two regular and two additional performances in Meany Hall. Mr. Kane scored a personal comic triumph as Bottom. Mr. Albert Lovejoy, resident director of the University theater, played Quince.

Thomas Wood Stevens of Chicago is here also, and has just completed a new play on King John and the Magna Charta which is to be done for the convention of the American Bar Association in the Civic Auditorium later in the month. Whitford Kane is to direct, and Burton James to play King John. Glenn Hughes has written a pageant founded on Japanese legends to be presented in August in the University stadium, with the assistance of members of the local Japanese colony. Mr. James will stage the pageant.

Elsewhere in the Northwest the theater is in the hands of amateur groups who are doing sound things. At Spokane a group which includes Vachel Lindsay, Clifford King and Lenore Glenn has recently presented "Hedda Gabler." The Tacoma Drama League, under Mr. Wolfe, formerly at the Lobero Theater, Santa Barbara, offered a stirring performance of Pirandello's "Right You Are." The Moroni Olsen Players, circuit repertory theater, closed their season in late June. They were well received in San Francisco, particularly Mr. Olsen, Janet Young and Marion Clayton. The Olsen Players will open their new season in the Northwest in September.

The regular theater on the West Coast is dominated by Henry Duffy, with his six excellent stock companies playing in every large city from Los Angeles to Vancouver. Marjorie Rambeau is at present guest star with the Vancouver company, while the character actor, Bertou Churchill, is closing a popular engagement at the President in Seattle.

A Serbian Film

REUBEN—Every nation has its "Reuben" type who is supposed to come into town chewing a straw and eager to buy gold bricks from the first clever salesman. In Bulgaria he is known as Bai Ganyu and is represented as a persistent, economical, naive and rosy peasant. One of the funniest and most popular books in Bulgarian literature is "Bai Ganyu Goes to Chicago," by Aleko Konstantinov, Bulgaria's classic humorist.

In Serbia this "Reuben" is called Era. And now he is to be the hero of a Serbian film. The director of this Yugoslav film-producing company is Stoyan Mishkovitch. He has gathered a group of enthusiastic artists about him and is determined to produce a native picture. And it is probable that he will succeed, for the Serbs are partial to everything Serbian and fond of motion pictures. Already Mr. Mishkovitch has photographed Era arriving in the capital on a donkey and coming into collision with an automobile.

Later the hero is to become a street-car conductor, a policeman, and a member of Parliament. As the Serbian peasant is really a self-confident, energetic and aggressive person, and as the stories that have gathered about Era are, for the most part, entertaining and well told, we may expect that "Era in Belgrade" will be popular. The director of the new company is planning to adapt and photograph scenes from the best dramas and novels in the classic literature of his country.

Hampstead Garden Pageant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

RECENTLY the Hampstead Garden Suburb, founded 21 years ago by Mrs. (now Dame) Henrietta Barnett, has been celebrating its coming of age in many and varied ways. There has been a round of handshakes in the wind, processions, speeches, religious services, dramatic entertainments, choral performances, concerts, folk dances, community sing-songs, and I know not what. Upon the green stage in the beautiful little wood, with oak trees and saplings for wings and setting, before a packed and appreciative audience, and during the winking hours which precede the slow fall of midsummer darkness, while an amber-green sunset gleamed and shimmered its farewell to the day through a screen of leafy boughs, was given one of those distinctive entertainments for which—ever since they put on Miss Elizabeth Murray's almost ideal fantasy, of its kind, "The Edge of the Wood"—the Play and Pageant Union have been almost more than locally well known.

The high literary standard set by Miss Murray could not unfortunately be maintained; and the pageants of recent years, though invariably well grouped, and beautifully costumed, have not risen far above the level of entertainment for children. But this year's production, "The Loom of Time," by Mr. George Chambers, a resident in the Garden Suburb, though possessing no great literary merit, provided a better opportunity than I have seen given of late, for exercise of the numerous individual talents displayed by the 150 or so persons who, in one capacity or another, took part.

The pageant was designed as a series of more or less dramatic episodes, accompanied by dances and songs, representing the process of mankind's gradual emergence from

the "Land of Dreams," through the Cave-dwellers, and the Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Stuart periods, on to the typical, plus-fours youth, and shingled girl of today—who, as types, set one comparing—the episodes being pleasantly linked by a chorus of children, passing on, from hand to hand, down the ages, the symbolic torch.

Mr. Chambers, fully aware that lyrical, as well as dramatic, writing is essential to the complete success of an entertainment such as this, has taken pains to give us both; and, consciously or unconsciously, he has interspersed his prose dialogues with a fair sprinkling of blank verse. Neither, however, always hits the mark; and this, librettist, in common with so many moderns, generally proved to be at his best with satirically humorous lines, such as several that were aimed at, or spoken by Charles II and his court.

This episode, with its ladies in rich Restoration costume, and the groups of Puritan or other men and maidens, with white caps, kerchiefs and collars, showing up well against the colors in the background, made, pictorially and dramatically, the most effective scene of all. One of Mr. Chambers' strongest points was his often happy sense of period.

Congratulations are due Mr. Frank Hart, the pageant master, and his many collaborators, upon contriving with their author's help an entirely agreeable and not uninteresting entertainment.

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"— and Daughter"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York
AMBITIOUS and capable daughters are being rewarded at last by their very own fathers. The news was recently cabled over from England that a fish merchant, whose daughter managed his business at Caterham, Surrey, while he was in France during the war and was afterward given a trial partnership, has now changed the sign over his shop to read, "H. Marmont & Daughter."

This appears to be the first instance on record in England where a partnership between father and daughter has been publicly recognized in the firm name.
Business and University Committee
It is interesting to know that a little less than two years ago a group of business and professional women in London under the chairmanship of Lady Rhonda set themselves the task of persuading business-owning fathers to take their daughters into their businesses with them just as they might their sons. This Business and University Committee, as the group called themselves, stated that it was their purpose "to be a link between the employer and the highly educated, employable woman." Then it added, "We want to promote opportunities for the university-trained woman willing to start at the bottom of a business with a view to working up, perhaps to director, and we also want to encourage fathers to place their daughters in their businesses."

To prove that daughters could carry on family ownership and tradition in business, they had the outstanding example of their chairman, for, in 1918, Viscountess Rhonda succeeded to the position of her father, well-known Welsh colliery owner, not nominally, but actually, in everything but his seat in the House of Lords, which she held far from unsuccessfully. Though still a young woman, she is an active director in 28 or more important companies, and at about the time that she added the Business and University Committee to her many outside interests, which included running the magazine Time and Tide, she was made the first woman president of the Institute of Directors in London.

The committee can also point with pride to the fact that another of its members, Miss Nettiefield, has reached the place of director in the firm owned by her father, Nettiefield & Sons, Ltd., wholesale ironmongers. There was the instance, too, of the Cadbury Chocolate Company, which is controlled by a daughter of the house, Miss D. A. Cadbury. Lunn's, the travel bureau, almost as well known as Cook's, is managed by a daughter of the founder, Sir Henry Lunn; and the chairman of the board of a large boot manufacturing house, Mrs. Pigott, is the daughter of the owner. The committee also disclosed as encouragement by force of example that the chief owner of a cotton-spinning mill in Lancashire was training his daughter in the business; and a soap merchant elsewhere, who had no sons, was preparing his two daughters to succeed him.

One of the first responses to the committee's plea came from a well-established engineer who told the secretary, Miss C. Haslett, that he was willing to buy a partnership in some firm for his daughter, an electrical graduate, if the committee would find the firm. This they did and made an entry on the credit side of the ledger of footstep-following daughters.

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ganized effort to inspire fathers to give their daughters an apprenticeship in their businesses, the most popular line of succession, woman speaking, has been that from husbands to widows. Political life has seen numerous instances of late of this transference of position, and in the business world such happenings occur constantly. Daughters' succession, however, has so far been rarer even than in England. There is, though, the case of Miss Emma Duerwaechter of South German town, Wis., who was elected president of the Germantown State Bank when her father passed on several years ago; and in San Francisco, Miss Eugenia Hoey, a daughter of the founder, is the treasurer of the John Hoey Company, manufacturers of box-springs and couches. Taking in granddaughters, mention may be made of Miss Margaret Gray who last year joined the library staff of the Hawthorne (Illinois) plant of the Western Electric Company which her grandfather, Elisha Gray, founded more than 50 years ago.

There have been mother and son partnerships aplenty. When Carrie Jacobs Bond went into music publishing she made her son the manager of the firm, as she recently related in her published autobiography. One partnership between mother and son which, according to information at hand, remains unique was that formed when the late Marion Harland and her son, Albert Payson Terhune, collaborated in writing a novel. It is naturally more in keeping

Golden Rule for Vacation Days

ALTHOUGH the vacation period is sometimes regarded as a time when conventionalities can be left at home, there is probably no greater test of good manners than this annual meeting with strangers in a new environment. Selfishness is always opposed to good manners, and the one who keeps this in mind will avoid any serious defection from the path outlined by the fundamental rules of etiquette, which are practically universal and change but little from year to year.

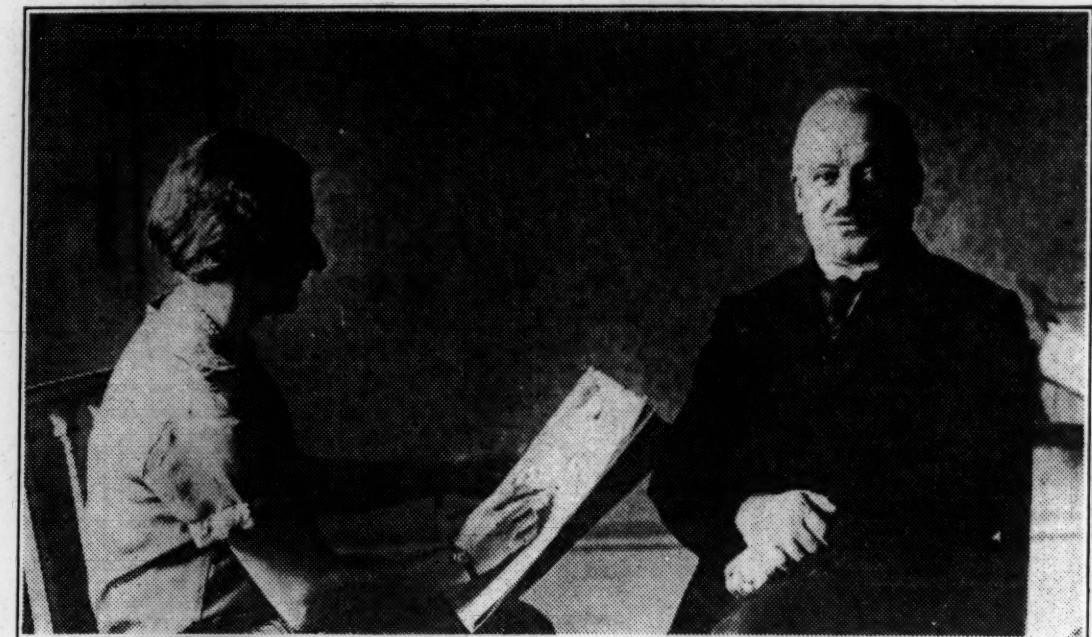
Efficiency and good manners are usually mutually stimulating companions, and if a vacation is efficiently planned, subsequent misunderstanding and embarrassment are not likely to occur. To complain of accommodations, rates and other details, after arrival, is a most decided lack of good manners and shows inefficiency in planning one's vacation, as summer resort literature is so abundant as to afford a wide choice of habitat and diversions.

Satisfaction
Whether the vacation is to be one of rest or activity, a change is delightful. If one's home is in a large city, country life will be refreshing. The country dweller will find a novelty in the resources of a great city. A vacation can even be delightfully and profitably spent in preparation for some new activity or as a basis for future reading and study. If now considered correct for a group of girls to go on a vacation together without a chaperon, although according to the rules of formal etiquette the mother of one of the group should be a member of the party. Where one is not so far from home as to be a "good mixer," it is more agreeable to pass a vacation in company with old acquaintances than to be thrown entirely among strangers.

The prospectus of a hotel usually includes definite information as to trains or boats, giving details of what provision, if any, is made for meeting arriving guests. The fee for transportation to the hotel is generally added to the first week's bill, but should there be porter service, either for trunks or hand luggage, whatever fee is customary should be given at the time. Many summer hotels now have a hostess who sees that newcomers are welcomed and made to feel at home by being placed with those who apparently will prove congenial. Her efforts should be appreciated and everything done to cooperate toward the success of her particular line of endeavor in connection with the hotel. The happy medium between aloofness and too sudden intimacy is a desirable point of new acquaintance.

The Golden Rule
Consideration for others is such a fundamental feature of etiquette that it is an unfulfilling test of good manners. This applies to treatment of employees as well as fellow guests. Any familiar member of the hotel staff should be greeted with a cheerful "good morning" when seen for the first time during the day, and the one in charge of the dining room or the individual table should receive a similar greeting, with a smile and "thank you" for any small attention preliminary to the meal. Thoughtfulness for the comfort of others will be a check on indiscriminate and long-continued noise either by day or night; it will also correct any tendency to monopolize equipment provided by the hotel for either indoor or outdoor games. Care in the use of hotel property, whether in public or private rooms, is another test of good manners sometimes overlooked. Many summer hotels have a bulletin board on which are listed rides, trips and other outings which any guest is at liberty to join on payment of the necessary expense. In all such incidents the paying of one's way in every detail is an important point of etiquette. To be one of those who never has the "right change" or who forgets her purse, marks one as not observant of the niceties of etiquette. Promptness is an indication of consideration for others, as it is the height of rudeness to keep people waiting. Bragging is an indication of bad manners and anything that conveys the idea of pretense never fails to create a bad impression. If one knows nothing of the topic of conversation, whether it be a celebrated person, a much-discussed book or a famous play, it is much better to listen in interested silence than to pretend knowledge which inability to take part later in the conversation will only disprove.

If any particularly congenial persons have met for the first time during a vacation, leave-taking may include a mutual exchange of cards with address and telephone number. Without the formality of a definite invitation, it is in accordance with the etiquette of one's departure to express the hope of having the opportunity to continue the acquaintance. Those who have rendered good service should always be included in the farewells and whatever custom prevails as to gratuities should not be overlooked. If one's stay has been pleasant, it is the unfulfilling mark of good manners to add a few words of praise and satisfaction to the formal leave-taking at the hotel desk.



Giuseppe Motta, Former Head of the Swiss Confederation and Former President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Being Sketched by Fraulein Erna Plachte, a Young German Woman, Who Has Won Signal Recognition for Her Drawings of Famous European Statesmen.

with tradition for mothers to depend upon their sons for assistance than it is for fathers to depend upon their daughters. But tradition has been trenched many times already in this century, and so one is left to wonder if by the end of it, a new sign—"and Daughter"—will occasion no comment whatsoever.

Fraulein Erna Plachte Sketches Great Statesmen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris
FRAULEIN ERNA PLACHTE of Berlin is in Paris for some weeks recently, sketching famous statesmen, writers, artists and actors. She, a German, was warmly welcomed and praised by these Frenchmen. To some of them she is not entirely unknown, for it has been her custom to be present at the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, and there she has met and drawn many of the important government heads and Foreign Ministers of Europe.

It is believed that Fraulein Plachte is the only woman doing this work in a purely professional way. There may be portraitists and there may be those who do some sketching each year at the League meetings and in European capitals, but this young German woman with pad, charcoal and crayon for half a year takes the great men where she finds them, selling these sketches to them or to the press. It is her profession. The rest of the time, in Berlin, she is attached to the Berliner Zeitung and Mittag and draws for this and other newspapers scenes from operas and plays and sketches of prominent individuals.

Highly Regarded
At the Opera in Berlin Fraulein Plachte is so highly regarded that she is allowed to move at will behind the scenes, sketching and

painting, and three of her paintings have been purchased by the Opera for its permanent collection. It must be admitted that while she does so well with black and white her first love is color. This is somewhat explained by the fact that she has been the student of two of the finest German masters of modern painting, Louis Corinth and Max Liebermann. While she learned much from the latter, it was apparently Corinth with his infinite patience, his refinement, his consecration to his art, who most inspired her. She commenced studying when scarcely more than a child and put in nine years of uninterrupted labor before she emerged as a professional gaining her livelihood with pencil and brush. She has, therefore, behind her splendid training. She is a finished workman, no longer an apprentice, and certainly no dilettante.

It is meant in no derogatory sense to say that Fraulein Plachte draws like a man. But she has a vigor and sureness that no seldom expects from a woman artist. Perhaps if she were a man, the crayon work might suffer from being harsh, but being a woman it is softened just enough to give the effect of strength and character forcefully without exaggeration. Admiral Hilary, American delegate to the Geneva Naval Conference, was so pleased with her work he sent her a very handsome bouquet of flowers. Another to do the same thing was Count Albert Apponyi, the "grand old man of Hungary." When she asked him permission to make the sketch of him, he acquiesced, but remarked that had a man asked him, someone well known in Europe, he would have refused. But because it was a woman, he acquiesced. The Christian Science Monitor made use of her talent to illustrate the interview with Gustav Stresemann given Willis J. Abbot. In this case this drawing was made exclusively for the Monitor. Always Fraulein Plachte approaches these international men and women with sympathy, whether at Geneva or in their own offices, and it is this feeling of friendliness and understanding which she senses instinctively is back of her work. And this enables all who see the drawings to have a better idea of the man or woman under consideration in an accompanying article or text.

Various Sitters
Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, Fraulein Plachte told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was the easiest of all men she had known to draw. The reason was that he sat still. He was also, of course, most courteous and easy to approach. She mentioned how much better the sketching always went when she knew there was some interest or sympathy for what she was doing. Albert Thomas, head of the International

The motion as amended is—That we organize a parliamentary law class and secure a reliable instructor. Are you ready for the question? In favor of the motion, as amended, say "aye." All opposed say "no." The ayes have it; the motion, as amended, is carried. We will organize a parliamentary law class of 25 members and secure a reliable instructor. But while Form 1 admits either inserting or adding words, both cannot be done under one amendment. It is required that one motion to amend by inserting be put to vote and carried or lost; and another motion to amend by adding words be similarly treated.

Form 2. To strike out.
Mr. A.: (Obtaining the floor.) I move that we purchase a red Wilton rug for our clubroom.
Mr. B.: I second the motion.
Chair: It is moved and seconded that we purchase a red Wilton rug for our clubroom. Are you ready for the question?
Mr. C.: (Obtaining the floor.) I move to amend the motion by striking out the word "red" before Wilton.
Seconded.
Amendment to the motion is put to vote, and, if carried, the motion, as amended, is voted upon the same as in Form 1. If carried, the motion will be in this form: "That we purchase a Wilton rug for our clubrooms."

The word "red" having been struck out by amendment. But no amendment is in order that would strike out separate words. Only consecutive words under one motion to amend can be struck out.

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Labor Bureau, was the antithesis of Sir Austen in the matter of "staying put." He was forever moving his head, busy with this or that question, presumably hardly aware he was being drawn.

Lord Robert Cecil in the midst of being sketched by Fraulein Plachte was called to the telephone (this was while he was in Geneva for the naval conference) and had to leave abruptly for England. When he returned to Geneva, his sketch was completed. She rarely interposes in her work any special question addressed to the sitter, but on this occasion she felt bound to ask him if there would be serious repercussions for the peace movement if the conference fell through. He thought for a moment, regarded her intently, and then replied: "I don't believe so." Perhaps he was looking into the distant future and feeling that come what may, there could be no setback to the progress of peace in the world.

Aristide Briand
Aristide Briand, France's director of foreign policy and one of the founders of that system of peace treaties embodied in popular thought today by the "Locarno," his opposite number in Germany, Gustav Stresemann, Francesco Nitti, former Foreign Minister of Italy, Giuseppe Motta, former head of the Swiss Confederation and once president of the League of Nations Assembly, Saito, the Japanese delegate, have been drawn by her, as well as other persons of world prominence such as, for instance, Madame Pavlova; the Italian singer Battistini; the organizer of "Pan-European" Count Richard Coudenhove-Karlitz; the German writer Gerhart Hauptmann; the Greek, Nicholas Politis; Edouard Benes, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister; Vandeveldt of Belgium; Vanusen of Norway—the list could be carried much further, but this is unnecessary. Sufficient names have been cited to show the extent and variety of Fraulein Plachte's work.

For German Press
As her sketches are chiefly for the German press, Fraulein Plachte came to Paris with a letter of introduction to the press department of the Quai d'Orsay from the Press Attaché of the French Embassy in Berlin. In Paris she has met with every assistance possible and has found that the help of the French Foreign Office in a first instance was enough to get her started. She was passed in many cases by introduction from one distinguished Frenchman to another, receiving a treatment which obviously implied that the war was long past and any animosity the French might have borne the Germans was now forgotten—certainly, at least, in her case. Her itinerary was Paris to London, London to Rome, and Rome back to Berlin. Already her portfolio is heavy with sketches, but it will be heavier before she is through with her trip.

There can be no doubt but that this young German woman in her unusual profession is accomplishing a mission of peace. She may not regard in this light her task, but all the same she does help to make known to the people of her own country outstanding figures in other lands. Her sketches are also reproduced abroad, as, for example, when The Christian Science Monitor made use of her talent to illustrate the interview with Gustav Stresemann given Willis J. Abbot. In this case this drawing was made exclusively for the Monitor. Always Fraulein Plachte approaches these international men and women with sympathy, whether at Geneva or in their own offices, and it is this feeling of friendliness and understanding which she senses instinctively is back of her work. And this enables all who see the drawings to have a better idea of the man or woman under consideration in an accompanying article or text.

News of the Clubs

THOSE from many different lands who will be vacationing in England this summer will be interested in a series of articles entitled "Where Shall We Spend Our Holidays?" which is being published in the American Women's Club Magazine of London.

The second of the series, which is in the June number of the magazine, is all about Dorsetshire, "the land of Thomas Hardy—with its fat meadows sleeping in the sun; its cattle knee-deep in luscious grass; its butter and cheese and its queer names—Alpudde, Puddletown and Puddletrenthide, which last is said to have the finest village church in Dorset."

The article is illustrated with pictures of entrancing old farmhouses and castles and the description of the Dorsetshire countryside is so vivid that one feels, upon reading it, that we must at once be on our way to the village that lies below Corfe Castle "like a faithful hound at its master's feet. It is full of interesting old houses with gables and quaint doorways. It is unspoiled. As yet no red brick has invaded its grey beauty."

The Paris notes in this magazine are furnished by Carrie Louise Griffin, who was the first president of the club but who has lived for 20 years in Paris and has been for several years a vice-president of the first and only women's club in Paris.

In speaking recently of the forming of the American Women's Club in London, Mrs. Griffin said that the thought came to some American women who had learned to know and love England that such a club might be useful in many ways, both to those who were guests in another country and as a collective way in which to return many hospitality which had been accorded them.

The meeting which American women in London who were interested in the plan were invited to attend and talk over the matter, Mrs. Griffin says, took the character of a pink tea. A shepherd's crook was laid on the table to signify their desire for a leader.

The wife of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James is also an honorary president. The members have delightful association with English club life and, while the active membership is entirely of American women, there is an honorary membership composed of women from other countries. One of the latest honorary members is Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, "Mother of one of the greatest pathfinders the world has ever seen."

The members of this club study the politics of the country in which they are living and, while they take no active part in these politics, their influence always rings true. Men of note from all over the world address the club.

Mrs. Griffin, in summarizing the efficacy of such clubs as the Ameri-

can Women's Club in London and the Women's Club of Paris, says: "We have come to realize that humanity is greater than geography and that we can be big enough to find the middle road where we can work for America out of America."

In Behalf of International Peace

Miss Florence Wilson, former librarian of the League of Nations, is now organizing all over Europe International Relations Clubs, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Endowment of the United States.

Miss Amy Heminway Jones, national secretary of the International Relations Clubs of the United States, will confer with Miss Wilson in Paris and then proceed to the Conference of British International Relations Clubs, to be held in Oxford, Eng., from July 20 to July 24 in order to present the work of the Carnegie Endowment, which is organized in the leading colleges of the United States. There are 143 American clubs, of which 27 have been established this year. Reference books on international problems and a bi-monthly digest of world happenings are sent to the members. Once a year an authority on world affairs, usually not an American, is sent to lecture to the student members.

A Turkish Woman at Williamstown

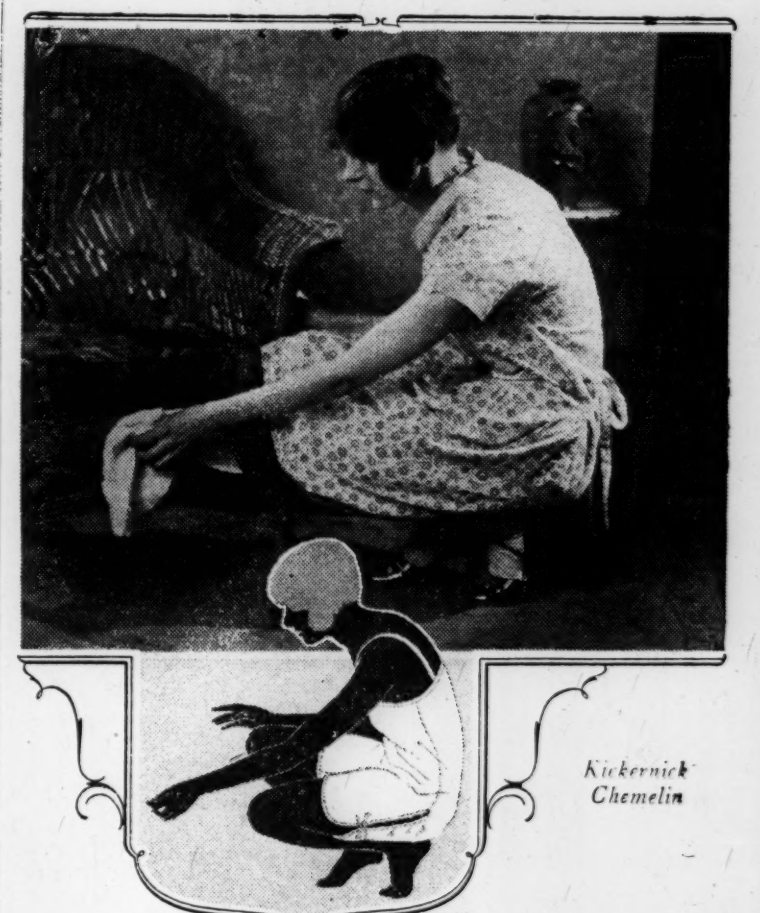
It is curious that the first woman lecturer on the platform of the Institute of Politics in Williamstown should belong to a nation the great majority of whose women have lived for centuries in Oriental retirement. This lecturer is Mme. Halide Edib Hanum, Turkish feminist and one-time soldier in the Nationalist Army of her country. Since the dictatorship was established in Turkey in 1923 she has lived with her husband in England, from which country she will come to Williamstown to speak on "Modern Turkey and Its Problems."

Breakfast or Supper Dish

Hard-boiled eggs shelled and cut in two, and served on fried toast on which a little anchovy paste has been spread make a tasty and simple breakfast dish. A small slice should be cut off the wide end of the egg to enable it to stand securely.

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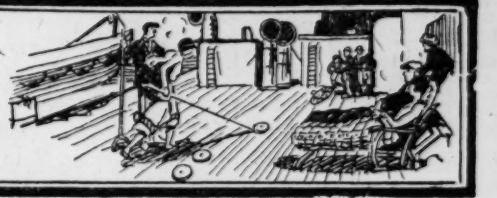
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LESSSELLING PRESSURE IN STOCK MARKET

Good Recoveries Established by Many Issues—Bonds More Active

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Selling pressure decreased in today's stock market, and prices recovered moderately under the influence of favorable trade news and easier credit conditions.

Early losses of 1 to 3 points were largely reduced, or wiped out, and in many cases converted into gains which ranged from 1 to 5 points in the active issues and 6 to 13 in a few specialties. Trading continued relatively quiet.

Call money renewed at 6 per cent, but the supply became so plentiful that the rate was shaded in the "outside market" to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the official rate being cut to that figure in the early afternoon. There was no change in time money and commercial paper.

One of the most interesting trade developments of the day was the report that steel companies had accepted prices of bars ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.15 for four quarter deliveries. The Oriskany Steel Company received \$1.15 per cwt. for a share in the first half of the year, as compared with 70 cents in the corresponding period last year.

Motor Products was the spectacular feature, soaring 13 points to a new high record at 115. Case Threshing Machine ran up 6 points, to 105.5. Radio 5, Paragon Advertising, Atlantic Refining 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Wright Aeronautical, Montgomery Ward, Sears-Roebuck, Greene-Cannan Copper, Union Carbide and Kruger Steels 2 to 4 points.

City Stores B broke 4 points on a renewal of selling pressure, but that stock and heaviness was quickly pronounced in American Water Works, Commercial Solvents and Eastman Kodak.

The closing was firm. Pressure appeared to be lifted from the market in final dealings. Several issues which recovered 1 to 3 points from their high of the day, regained strength in the last hour, and were heading upward. Motor Products scored a gain of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, closing 129. Total sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with sterling cables quoted at 48.63. The bond market was more active today but price trends were confused. Turnovers were larger and fair gains appeared in the industrial group, though the majority of issues were underlain by heaviness.

Yountstown Sheet & Tube, B. P. Goodrich 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Sinclair Corporation 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ were in demand at slightly higher levels, while Kresge Foundation 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ advanced a point. Dodge Brothers 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Anglo-Chilean 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, U. S. Rubber 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pan-American Petroleum & Transport 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and a few other active issues sagged.

Most rails were soft. Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hudson & Manhattan 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Union Pacific 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ advanced. Steel Casts, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Frisco 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ were rather heavily liquidated.

The foreign market was heavy. U. S. Government bonds were reflected market irregularity. Liberty first 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Treasury 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ making small gains.

HIGHER AVERAGE FOR WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Influenced by indications of improved export demand, together with word of extensive storm damage in parts of Canada, wheat prices advanced to higher levels early today. At first, though, the market took place owing to Liverpool quotations lower than due.

Opening prices were lower, Chicago wheat afterward rose all around to above yesterday's finish. Corn, oats and provisions were relatively firm, with corn starting to decline, subsequently scoring general gains.

Opening prices today: Wheat—July 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Sept. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, 37 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Ontario

LONDON

(Continued)

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F. J. SAVAAGE, Manager

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Tailors Haberdashers
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Exclusive Things for Men from London and Paris

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That Satisfies
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Gentlemen's and Ladies' TAILOR
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must be for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must be for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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BOURNEMOUTH
Sandyfield Hall, 26 Manor Road
(Phone 2610)
Like a gem in a beautiful setting is the description given to Sandyfield Hall standing in its own delightful grounds of 2 acres and only 2 minutes from sea. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom, and all rooms fitted with electric light and gas fires. The light and homelike atmosphere, the beautiful garden and the excellent service, make it a most desirable home. Write for illustrated terms.

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GARAGE for 6 cars. S. M. Horspool
Bourne-mouth—First-class accommodation in charming well-equipped home of retired army officer; delightfully and conveniently situated near golf links, main shops & sea; beautiful garden; quiet home life; suites, double or single rooms; excellent service. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WALTON—Montgomery—A quiet and comfortable house, with beautiful surroundings, for those desiring to rest and study; every room and bathroom. Christian Scientists are invited. MRS. BEER, The Stores, Ardross, Llanynghwarch.

SOUTHPORT
"PRINCE OF WALES" Boarding Establishment, Tennis Lawns, 3 to 4 Kings Park Road, Southport.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, Burnside Guest House—High on Moor, overlooking golf course; near buses and golf links; private sitting room; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

STURRY, Leigh Place Hotel, Colham 20—Lovely surroundings; own grounds 12 acres; spacious reception; billiards, tennis, hard and grass courts; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight—Wellington House; private residential hotel; ideal position, facing south; terrace garden to sea; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOOR, PRIORY ROAD, ST. PIERRE furnished suites or apartments, minutes from beach, tennis, golf, and sea; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

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SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL, East Paragon, Sandringham, Norfolk. Telephone 1008. From 2/- to 4/- per day.

CAMBRIDGE—Guest House, 4 Salisbury Villas, Tel. 1291, central position; separate tables; good service; 6 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension and private rooms; south aspect; view; bedroom; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

GREENFORD, Middle—Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write Mrs. E. G. ROBINSON, Cotton House, or Telephone Southall 1533.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel; facing sea; comfortable beds; good service; 6 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

MARGATE, "LAVANDIN," Cliftonville—On promenade; comfortable beds; good service; 6 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall, Pension—First position; comfortable beds; good service; 6 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

SHEERNESS, Norfolk—Woodford Guest House; own grounds; tennis court; garage; separate tables; 5 minutes sea and links. Phone 128. Mrs. M. J. MORGAN.

BRISTOL—Guest house, charming situation; modern conveniences; historic centre; for romantic west country; MRS. BAXTER, 40 Northolme, Bristol.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight—Crest House; board-residence; overlooking sea; home comforts; liberal table; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

BOURNEMOUTH, Cavendish House—Boarding establishment, 8 Christchurch Rd.; gas fire; bedroom; personal supervision; terms 3 gns. 1/- & E. JONES.

GLASGOW—Private hotel & board residence, 17 Balmoral Terrace, Tel. 2274. Rooms; cars & buses to door. Tel. 728 Western.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL, 15 Melville St., 2 minutes Princes St. and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE, Phone 3120.

EDINBURGH—Crescent private hotel, 6 Coates Crescent, close to Princes Street & station. Moderate. Mrs. FORBES, Tel. 2274.

BRIGHTON—Guest house; home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 26 Sackville Gardens, Brighton. Phone Hove 2812.

SHEFFIELD—Quiet residence for those needing care and attention. MRS. L. M. HEARNshaw, 252 Barnsley Road, Pitsmoor.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Cliff Side board residence, excellent catering, home comforts; minute sea. CORRIE, Castle Mona Avenue.

GLASGOW—Board-residence; bed and breakfast; terms moderate; light, hot and cold water. PORTER, 183 Renfrew St.

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GLASGOW—Board-residence, moderate terms; personal supervision. HAWORTH, 6 Melrose St., near St. George's Cross.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Comfortable board-residence offered in pleasant house. MRS. SMALL, 65 Walsingham Avenue.

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LEIGH-ON-SEA—"Roney View," Cliff Parade (facing sea) for rest, study & recreation (private room if required); beautiful surroundings; home comforts; gas fire; excellent service; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

GLoucester—Lady with little girl, 8 nice country house, car, home comforts; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

CHILDREN HILLS—Wanted, lady or gentleman having guests; permanent; very quiet country cottage; comfortable; garage available; terms by arrangement. Box 1356, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MR. GRAVESEND—A guest can rest, study & be comfortable; lovely garden. MISS CHAPMAN, The Laurels, London Rd., Gravesend.

SURBITON, ENGLAND—Young ladies from abroad received in well-appointed home; highly recommended. MRS. FUSCOBARI, FARM, Middlemore House, Berrylands.

WORTHING—Guests can rest, study, and be comfortable. MRS. WATKINS, 247 BRIGHTON ROAD (facing sea).

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PRINCE OF WALES—Two miles from Bournemouth, built to the design of well-known architect, full of old style, comprising hall, two sitting rooms, 12 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

COMBE MARTIN, N. Devon—Near sea; well built detached house, 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

COUNTRY HOUSE, 27 miles from London, 4 miles from Brighton, 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

THE LITTLE HOUSE, Stockbridge, 7 miles from Bath, 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

NEAR RAGBURY—Convenient house, lounge hall, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

NEWBURY—Well furnished country house to let from September for six months or longer; large garden; tennis court; garage; 4 bedrooms; 4 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

CHILDREN HILLS—Well furnished cottage, 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

WEST WITTINGTON-ON-SEA, Sussex—to let, furnished, from the middle of August, charming modern detached cottage, constant hot water, indoor sanitation; low rental for long let. JAMES, 1 Hampstead Way, London, N. W. 1.

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BOUTERS LACK, Maitland—Furnished cottage, 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—House to let or for sale with immediate possession; central situation; 4 bedrooms; 4 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

MONKSLEY—Well furnished semi villa, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, to let, July, August, September; bath, electric; near station. Apply CHARLTON, The Garden, 24, The Garden, 24, The Garden, 24.

CHESHIRE—Small country cottage, furnished, garden; within easy reach Manchester, Macclesfield, 47 Cromford House, Market St., Manchester.

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BLACKPOOL—Comfortable apartments (board optional); near Central station and sea; running water and electric light; 12 bedrooms. MRS. DUCKWORTH, 48 Tyldesley Road.

MONKSLEY—Furnished apartments, 2 bedrooms, sitting room, bath, kitchen, and with attendance; vacant Aug. 15th onwards. Apply RICHARDSON, 27 Queen Avenue.

APARTMENTS WANTED
HERTS or ESSEX—Two bedrooms, sitting room, bath, 16-20, 6 about 20 miles from London, at Flora Cottage, Great Hill, London, N. 2.

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HAYES—Furnished, Aug. 1st, really charming flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (sleep 8), bath, 2 W.C., gas, electric, central heating, lift, sun room, large balcony and overhanging; restful, comfortable. Flat 5, 25 Brunswick Road, 6 minutes walk to PARKER & DELL, Regency Square, Brighton.

ROOMS TO LET
BOLTON—Bedroom, south, sitting room, bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

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FOR HIRE—In September, capable man and wife for a country house; must be able to clean car; daily help; good wages; experience and references essential. Box K-181, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TONBRIDGE—Cook & house-parlourmaid wanted; middle aged; good references; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

CHILDREN HILLS—Wanted, working housekeeper for quiet country cottage; all duties; plain cooking; good wages; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

MR. KENDAL, WIMBORNE—House parlourmaid; good references; preferred. Apply Mrs. GANDY, Wymborne.

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KNELMESHAM, 40, seeks appointment in or near London; keen, energetic; 12 years commercial experience in West Africa; sound knowledge shipping, sales management, etc.; adaptable; willing accept moderate salary with prospects. Write Mrs. J. C. PARR, 9 Broomfield Road, Brixton, S.W. 2.

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LADY desires position of trust; highest references; willing to travel; 12 bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; 12 acres of land; excellent service; garage; every room comfortable.

YOUNG MAN, 26, 10 years' experience as clerk or clerk-traveller. Box K-182, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, middle aged, requires post as housekeeper or companion; London preferred; or would accept moderate salary with prospects. Write Mrs. J. C. PARR, 9 Broomfield Road, Brixton, S.W. 2.

YOUNG MAN, 26, 10 years' experience as clerk or clerk-traveller. Box K-182, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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GOWNS and MILLINERY
for all occasions.
Costs, Costumes, Blouses,
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COOPER & BOFFIN, Ltd.
Bakers and Confectioners
Have specialized for the past sixty years in the manufacture of the finest Bread, Cakes and Pastry. Branches in all parts of the City.
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PAIGNTON
One of the finest Cakes in the World is ROYAL BAKING. Acclaimed by Royalty. Made in four sizes by
EVANS & SONS
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Ladies' Outfitter Gown Maker
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N. BRAUND & SON
Specialists
in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
MILLINERS and DRAPERS
Paignton

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WHEN

You want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic

JET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 808

RICHMOND-SURREY

Phone Richmond 0619

Rickert & Tietze
COIFFEUR DE DAMES
& Hair Specialists
Permanent Waving
5 Lower George St., Richmond, Surrey

RICHMOND LAVENDER LAUNDRY
Eton Terrace, Richmond, Surrey
Telephone Richmond 828

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North Kensington, W. 10
Phone: Park 7211
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DYERS & CLEANERS
make a particular feature of quick delivery and good work.

Domestic Hotwater Supply
Central Heating, Sanitary
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MELDAN & DRINKWATER
Upholsters, Loose Covers
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All mattress work employed are guaranteed 50% cleaner than Government standard
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in MUSIC
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Highest quality at lowest possible prices.
Highest references for Tuning & Repairs.
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Rich milk twice daily from the famous Caeshill Park Herd of Guernsey Cows. Fresh and clotting cream, fresh butter, eggs, etc.

W. Tebay & Daughters
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Florist, Fruiterer & Greengrocer
ALL FLORAL DESIGNS

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BOND'S FENT STORES
CARPETS
Heavy MANCHESTER and BRADFORD Goods
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Prompt attention to all orders

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Central 26144

DAIRY PRODUCE
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415 Eccleall Road Tel. Bromhill 662

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Telephone 22231
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QUALITY BACON
Norfolk Market Hall, Sheffield
Prop. G. H. TURVER

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Odds and Ends

Culture by Gramophone
The International Education Society has recently issued gramophone records of lectures on such subjects as Latin authors, new Russia, eighteenth-century England, good speech, also Shakespearean recitations by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, as this society believes the gramophone can do much to aid the study of science, art and literature.

Arkansas Gazette: They're going to appoint a censor board to pass on enunciation and so forth for the talking movies. And the voice is something that can't be prettied up with grease paint and glycerine tears.

Kansas City
Kansas City, Mo., which in 1850 was just a trading post, now has within the area of 574 square miles a population of about 350,000, and 96 miles of continuous boulevards.

Longview Daily News: "An is a resourceful creature—he can always find plenty of excuses when he has no reasons."

About One-Half
The world's population of Muhammadans and Buddhists is estimated at 730,000,000.

Arkansas Gazette: Women's stockings are not more durable than men's socks, but they have a longer run.

Banana Crop
An ordinary crop of bananas yields approximately 32,000 pounds of food per acre.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Perhaps the rumble seat was invented for those who do not like automobile riding anyway.

The Emerald
Because of its rarity, the emerald is by far the most expensive precious stone.

Light Tuesdays
The receipt and delivery of mail in New York City is lightest on Tuesdays.

Boston Herald: Half the world does not see how the other half affords it.

Snow and Rain
Newly fallen snow having a depth of 11-13 inches is equivalent to one inch of rain.

Life: A perpetual summer—the adding machine.

Motorcars
A normal year's production of motorcars is now 4,500,000.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

A Story of Haying Time

THE hay had all been cut during the day, and now the sweet smelling mows were piled high dotting the fields and looking like rounded beehives in the evening light.

The three children noticed this resemblance to the picture of a real hive in one of their storybooks, and with a cry Matilda announced the fact.

"We're going to play we're bees!" With this she burrowed into the nearest hay mow, making an open-

ing just large enough for her to squeeze in her small body.

"Father told us not to pull the hay mows apart," said her brother Alfred.

"Well we're not going to, but you know we always play with them. So you and Betty make some little doors like this Alfred, and then we'll begin."

Matilda seemed to be the one who was leading the games this evening, so the other two followed her directions, and soon the three had burrowed into the openings they had made in the mows, looking more like rabbits than bees, it must be confessed.

"Now we must fly around and get some honey," announced Matilda; and the three darted from their hives, scampering around, still very much like young rabbits.

Suddenly practical Betty came to a standstill.

"The flowers are all cut down," said she. "You can't get honey from withered ones."

"Then we must go and hunt for some others," said Matilda. "Sometimes real bees fly miles and miles and miles."

"How do you know that?" asked Alfred.

"Mother read it to me in a book." "Then we must fly and fly!" cried the boy. The game pleased him very much, and he set off as fast as he could run toward the fringe of the woods at the edge of the field.

But not a blossom could the three children find! This was the time of year for the meadow flowers—daisies

and clover and blue-eyed grass—and these all lay withered in the hay.

The woods were beautifully green, but as Betty said, mournfully, "There's not a flower, so we can't be real bees."

As they stood looking around, there came from the trees the sound of a thrush singing.

"That's pretty," said Matilda, who loved all music.

Betty stood and listened, but Alfred tipped into the woods.

He had not gone very far, when he called to his sisters: "Come! Hurry! See what I've found!"

The little girls squealed with delight when they saw what their brother pointed out to them. Of course, they did not touch it. They had been taught to leave such things as this alone, but it was a wonderful sight: a bird's nest built on the ground, and so intertwined with the grass and leaves around it that if it had not been for the searching rays of the setting sun falling upon it, the children would not have seen it, nor the eggs it held.

The beautiful song of the bird had changed into an anxious call as Mother appeared on the edge of the wood looking for her children.

She gave one careful glance at the rare sight, and then led the three away.

"This is the first hermit thrush's nest I have ever seen," said she. "You busy bees should learn a great lesson from this trip to the woods, and that lesson is this. That if we really go out and search for the beautiful things in life, we shall find wonders of which we may not even have dreamed."

She Burrowed into the Nearest Hay Mow.

ing just large enough for her to squeeze in her small body.

"Father told us not to pull the hay mows apart," said her brother Alfred.

"Well we're not going to, but you know we always play with them. So you and Betty make some little doors like this Alfred, and then we'll begin."

Matilda seemed to be the one who was leading the games this evening

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Studying Indian Agriculture

THIRTY-FIVE years ago it was the generous donation of an American, Henry Phipps, which enabled Lord Curzon to found a research station for India at Pusa. The Indian Agricultural Service was established shortly after. It serves a country where 74 per cent of the population are connected with agriculture. Numerous investigations have since been held as to how to help the cultivator to improve his methods. There have been famine commissions and an irrigation commission, based on the theory that the first thing to do is to provide for the thirsty soil the water, without which in many places cultivation would be impossible or precarious. Now a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow has issued a monumental report of a more general character.

How tremendous are the issues can be gathered from the fact that the land in India under cultivation annually amounts to 225,000,000 acres. Rice is responsible for 80,000,000 acres, wheat for 24,000,000. Thirty-three million acres are under millets, 18,000,000 under cotton, and there are many millions under sugar cane, sesame, ground nuts and other produce. The whole world is interested in the improvement of Indian agriculture. India annually exports rice worth £30,000,000 and more than 4,000,000 bales of raw cotton. It has a monopoly of jute and sends away 1,500,000 tons of the fiber or manufactured goods. Every year 114,000,000 tons of oilseeds, 326,000,000 pounds of tea and 22,500,000 pounds of rubber are put by it on the world's markets. The inefficiency of Indian agriculture, nevertheless, may be judged by the fact that its average outturn of wheat is only ten bushels to an acre.

The examination of existing conditions by Lord Linlithgow and his colleagues has been most thorough, and in pointing out the ills that prevail in Indian agriculture they have not contented themselves with suggesting immediate measures, but have made careful recommendations for the future. The 600 new proposals embodied in the report range from the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, to the promotion, guidance and co-ordination of developments throughout the country for the spread of knowledge to the peasants by means of demonstration plots within the villages.

A complaint has been made against the Indian Agricultural Department in the past that there has been too much attention to research and too little action to insure that the knowledge attained should reach people who would benefit by it. The commission suggests that the Indian Agricultural Service should be strengthened for this purpose.

Among the topics dealt with by the commission are irrigation, forests, animal husbandry, veterinary work, marketing, the finance of agriculture, co-operation, rural industries, horticulture and education. The last-named is of the utmost importance. In all India the percentage of literates is only eighteen for males and less than two for females, and for rural areas the figures would appear far lower. There are, however, those who deprecate all efforts for the benefit of the peasant. This attitude is wrong. No doubt, the fetters of custom and the inertia of centuries will disappear but slowly. It is to the credit of the commission, therefore, that it is working for the distant as well as for the immediate future.

There has been a distinct improvement in the standard of living in favored areas like the Punjab in recent years, and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will rise to the occasion to insure the carrying out of the commission's proposals for extending this improvement to other parts of the country. If India accepts the position of enforced poverty, it must remain as it is. It has it in its power, however, to bring to the country further wealth. If it does not do so, it will not be for want of thoroughly sound advice.

Brazil and the United States

ONE of the most significant indications of the growing influence of the United States in Brazil is the latter's decision to remain aloof from the League of Nations. Brazil believes, first, that the League is saturated with European problems to the exclusion of all others, and, secondly, that her own future is dependent upon friendship with the United States.

Brazil is, and has been, the best friend the United States has in a continent which has been frankly resentful and sometimes bitter against the so-called imperialism of the United States. Its friendship is due to the fact that the United States is decidedly her best customer, that the Portuguese-speaking people of Brazil feel themselves somewhat isolated in a Spanish-speaking continent, and that the United States has concentrated educational and other cultural missions in Brazil to a greater extent than in other South American countries.

Practically a one-crop country, Brazil sells most of her coffee to the United States. Of her other exports, rubber, mahogany, cocoa and chocolate go also to the United States. This trade has built up a natural tie of banking credits, loans and shipping lines. United States

loans to Brazil have increased enormously in recent years, until now they surpass the British. The fact that relations with her large and powerful neighbor, Argentina, have unfortunately not been too cordial, and that Brazil lacks the cultural ties which the Spanish-speaking countries of the continent enjoy, has led her to look to the United States not only as a friend but as something of an ally. This has naturally increased the number of Brazilian students who have come to the United States to study, and has led to the establishment of American educational institutions in the Republic. Mackenzie College in Sao Paulo is one of the most influential educational institutions in Brazil.

As a result of the influence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan has recently reported that one of the Brazilian states, Rio Grande do Norte, has adopted women's suffrage.

Many of the public utilities in Brazil are owned by United States citizens, while United States capital is becoming increasingly interested in Brazilian manufacturing and packing houses. Recently Henry Ford acquired a vast tract of land in the Province of Para for the cultivation of rubber. Brazilian aviation has been guided by an official naval aviation mission from the United States.

All of these factors help to explain Brazil's ardent support of the United States at the Pan-American Conference in Havana and her subsequent decision to remain a nonmember of the League of Nations.

Bootlegging in Ontario

ANYONE who believes that government sale of intoxicants in the United States would eliminate illicit liquor trafficking should note some official statements recently made in the Province of Ontario. After more than a year of experiment with government liquor stores, the commissioner of the Ontario provincial police, Maj.-Gen. Victor Williams, is finding it necessary to reorganize the police force to deal with an illicit traffic of liquor from the Province of Quebec into Ontario. In a statement to the press, the police commissioner says that "the full force of the newly organized police body will be put into effect to this end."

The wet explanation for the illicit traffic is that liquor can be bought in Quebec government stores at lower prices than in the Ontario stores. The remedy offered from wet sources is to reduce the prices in Ontario government stores. Thus "moderation" would be promoted by selling intoxicants in Ontario at competitive prices to meet Quebec's competition, under government auspices!

One answer to the wet fallacy is to be found in a statement lately issued by the chairman of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Sir Henry Drayton, on another problem of government sale. It is found that the sale of alcoholic substitutes is prevalent. After making a study of the question, a member of the liquor board staff submits the opinion that "75 per cent of the rubbing alcohol now sold is used for beverage purposes." The investigator says, in reporting to the liquor board: "It is strange, but true, that if a confirmed rubbing alcohol drinker is offered his choice of government liquor or rubbing alcohol, he will take the rubbing alcohol every time."

The Ontario liquor board has itself been selling raw alcohol, called grain alcohol. Sir Henry Drayton has decided to withdraw it from the list, though it is still sold by the Quebec Liquor Commission. He says: "I don't feel at all alarmed at the loss of profits that might occur consequent on Quebec bootlegging." Sir Henry's whole statement on this form of alcoholic abuse is indeed illuminating.

Extending Services

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that the General Electric Company has disposed of its interest in the General Contract Purchase Corporation of New York. This finance subsidiary of the General Electric has been acquired by the Industrial Acceptance Corporation. The institution has engaged in installment financing for the benefit of distributors, dealers and those manufacturers whose product contains General Electric apparatus. A transaction such as this has an importance far beyond what it may portend to the corporations directly involved in this sale.

Corporations engaged in national selling of their products have not infrequently been drawn into some plan whereby they could lend financial assistance to their customers. This development has been seen in the field of public utilities. It is taking place in the aviation industry. The really bonding companies are a good example of this particular type of financing in the field of construction. Special credit houses lend assistance to textile merchants. In the one case, however, the financial assistance covered the investment in the plants, whereas in the other it covered the financing of the purchase of raw materials which the borrowers expect to convert into cash through reselling. Industrial financing has not been represented fully by the sale of stocks and bonds on the security markets, and commercial banking as established under the tutelage of the federal reserve system does not cover all the current requirements of commerce. These open fields of opportunity have encouraged the establishment of this differing type of financial house.

Every now and then some large transaction comes to light in the field of industry which focuses attention upon the necessity for broadening the operations of financial concerns. The establishment of acceptance banks was inspired by just such developments. Here one is shown the necessity of establishing a system of industrial acceptance institutions which can do for industry what the acceptance banks have done for commerce.

These services, which are being one by one turned over to professional banking experience, have in the past been rendered very largely by industry during the days when continued growth made clear the need for such services. Installment selling to the ultimate consumer likewise inaugurated the need for a different type of banking establishment, yet at first the financial obligations had to be underwritten by the corporations of the industries resorting to installment sales. By divorcing these services

from the corporation or the industry inspiring them, the way is prepared to bring them up to a point where they will serve the public generally and without any likelihood of the services being utilized for the special benefit of any one corporation or individual.

Color in Architecture

BY EVERY sign, color is to be increasingly used in architecture in the United States.

Along with the decline in popularity of the adaptations of cool Greek forms has arisen a warm appreciation of color. In California there has long been an imaginative use of hues in building, with results sometimes strange, not to say queer, but many times pleasing to the eye.

To the purist there is something a little confusing in too great a variety of styles in buildings that elbow each other, as in the kaleidoscopic panorama of smart shops on Sheridan Road in Chicago, thought to the layman on the top deck of a sightseeing bus they are a string of gems. In Hollywood there is a sense of gayety, as of a masquerade, that makes buildings showing Egyptian, Moorish and Greek influence in their design, in adjoining blocks, seem as much at home as the theater across the street derived from the Chinese and the neighboring hotel that swings back to the early California ranch house for inspiration. Color characteristic of the Orient and the Mediterranean countries is used in these structures boldly. Coral Gables and some other Florida communities are also examples of beautiful color effects in building achieved under a large civic plan.

In other cities along the Atlantic coast where the sunshine is modulated by smoke given off by industrial buildings, there is still an unwillingness to yield to the tendency to revert to gray. More and more busy are the men who restore the pristine appearance of stone buildings by sand blasting, and color is being increasingly used in exterior decoration, even when the prevailing tone is that of creamy sandstone. Besides manipulation of the material itself, in the form of design in relief on the upper story surfaces, color is being added in the form of friezes that look from the ground like gigantic tiles.

The possibilities of the use of color in large masses are now being considered by many architects. Such effects may even be extended into the night, with modern lighting equipment. San Francisco had a sample of architectural color at night last December, when for a week or two one of the largest buildings stood out against the blue sky a mass of green up to the roof line, with the deeply sloping roof turned into a triangle of red. The time may not be far distant when we shall have cities that vie with the rainbow by day and by night.

An Edisonian Vacation

THOMAS A. EDISON has been vacationing in Florida. At least that is what he calls it.

Many people would use some other name since, as the Associated Press reports it, "the inventor has been working his customary long hours, sorting and testing rubber specimens." But for Edison long hours do not spell work. Prolonged activity has never made him a drudge. He is decidedly not the type of man who is driven by his work and knows little else; he has exhibited on many occasions a broad, alert and well-informed interest in men and affairs.

The fact would seem to be rather that the ability to lose himself in the task in hand gives to this man with 1328 patents on record the same release which a Florence Nightingale may find in unselfish service, but which most men seek in what they call recreation or in mere inactivity. Credited with inventions from which have grown industries whose value approximates that of all the gold dug from the earth since America was discovered, Edison, according to the world's rule for octogenarians, might well "sit back and take it easy." Apparently the inventor acquiesces—except for the sitting back. Instead, he "takes it easy" in his laboratory and for his vacation "plays" with rubber pellets which bear no resemblance to golf balls.

In this "game" of testing rubber plants Edison exhibits the same practicality which has done so much to make the telegraph, telephone, electric light, street car, radio, phonograph, motion pictures and dozens of other servants commercially profitable—and therefore widely useful. Recognizing that labor, not climate, is the key to the United States rubber problem, he is trying to develop a plant which can be harvested and turned into rubber by machinery. Rubber trees grow in the United States; the difficulty is to care for them profitably with labor which costs ten times what is paid in Java or Sumatra.

Edison at present is centering his efforts on vines, particularly one from Madagascar, which he has proved will withstand five degrees of frost and thrive on sandy soil. It is said to produce an abundance of good quality latex, and he believes that by perfecting machines to mow these plants and extract the rubber he can give the southern farmer another "money crop" to supplement cotton and at the same time make the United States independent of foreign rubber supplies. Perhaps it is this ability to see his discoveries in terms of human use and to foresee the good they will do which enables the inventor to find such zest in his activities, whether working or playing.

Editorial Notes

In order to become more "air-minded," the public must first, in the view of some prominent supporters of aviation, manifest its willingness to prefix the letter "f" to the word and act accordingly. This suggestion, however, should not be confined to aviation.

Any citizen of the United States who is inclined to regret that, according to Treasury records, he is ninety-six cents poorer this year than last can rejoice over the statement made by the same authority that he is \$5.60 richer than he was in 1914.

Kansas, with a wheat crop twice as large as any other state, should make quite a showing when the straw vote is counted.

The Houston dry plank has been pretty well sprinkled.

Thoughts on "Awakening China"

TO SOLVE correctly the sum which today's world calls "Awakening China," is no easy matter. The items set down in the column are not only many, but also, in important cases, indefinite—intangible—imponderable. Those which are military or chiefly political are, of course, most immediate of all, but only superficially and temporarily are they most important. It is hard to estimate, and much more difficult accurately to evaluate, such entries as are suggested by the land's antiquity and its shortage of even average means of communication, yet these things are basically and permanently influential. Further, one at work on the riddle must take thoughtfully into account the traits of the people: their conservatism, now in process of modification by a real modernism; their century-old, laissez faire philosophy, now being reshaped into a lively nationalistic public opinion; their essential peace-lovingness, lately (and to a degree even yet) negated by the compelling drive of civil war; all such threads must be woven into the pattern if it is to show a true and unblurred outline. A few of these are baldly here suggested.

A period of social transition is especially difficult in a country which, as China, shows vast distances to be overcome, if homogeneity is to be realized. To make an ill matter worse, in the case of the Chinese Republic the means of communication are not less than absurdly inadequate. On the other hand, Chinese national integration is such that the heaven of modern ideas will work rapidly in the mesh of her age-long yesterdays, once the military and political disturbances are passed.

The world has never realized properly the almost inexhaustible and substantial form of China's wealth. It lies not in the rich soil, but in the industry, intelligence and character of the people. The land's material resources, doubtless, are Aladdinlike. For its own good, no less than for the good of those who look forward to supplying its growing market with their commodities, China will provide opportunities such that no state need begrudge what falls to some other for development. With all this admitted, however, it is to be repeated that the endowments of the natives are the greater—far greater—national asset.

Chinese civilization has preserved the art of living happily, and a civilization of which this can truthfully be affirmed possesses a quality of inestimable value. The average Chinese, however poverty ridden he may be, is happier than the average Occidental. The distinctive merit of the Western mode of existence has been called "the scientific method"; the distinctive merit of the Chinese mode is its just conception of the ends of existence. If, in the years to come, these two may be worked into some sort of national amalgam, the world will have gained mightily.

The intellectual integrity of China stands high. To a Westerner the land, as a whole, appears to lack industrial enterprise, but he should realize that its aim is wisdom and a state of peace. With rival armies still in the field, such a statement will seem exaggerated, despite which it is the undeniable fact. Two decades (nearly) of military and

political struggles to the contrary notwithstanding, the matters of chief concern to the typical Chinese—those which mean the most to the overwhelming majority of China's millions—have social value, or intellectual interest, or (of largest appeal) ethical worth.

A dozen years and more of factional fighting have imposed fearful costs upon China, but also must it be recognized that the sad experience has noticeably hardened the popular fiber. Add to this the fact that the Chinese are endowed with resiliency to a degree far beyond that shown by any other people. May one not expect, then, that they are now to show an almost unlimited power of rejuvenation?

Criticism and disparagement of missionary work in China are due, mainly, to prejudice or sheer ignorance. The movement represents Western altruism at its best. The swing of events, in these times of advance and social change, denies China continued isolation, and since (therefore) the state must become part and parcel of the modern world, it is not only praiseworthy, it is inevitable, that the Chinese should be helped to rise above those things which now handicap them. Anyone who really knows, appreciates that the missionaries—with only the fewest, regrettable, exceptions—are a genuinely valuable factor in the complex equation of the reconstruction of a great nation.

Aside from this mission labor, the most that the outside world safely may offer China, in this day of her testing, is sympathy and good will. Active helpfulness will be possible only when asked for, and then only in the specific field indicated in the request. Above all, China must receive the grant of an immense patience. Such an attitude will reduce the antipathy feeling to its proper inconsequentiality quicker than can anything else.

China, for all her surface activities, yet feels her way forward half blindly. She seeks a better thing than she has known, but is unsure of the road—uncertain, indeed, of the very nature of her goal. It is to be remembered, however, that this latest phase of her all but immemorial existence has filled scarce a score of years. That thought should give us pause, as we launch toward hasty judgments. What national uncertainties still existed in the young United States in 1796? Within an era four times as long as that through which China has marched, since Dr. Sun Yat-sen's epochal revolution, France was a republic, a dictatorship, an empire, a monarchy, again a republic, once more an empire, and then the republic of this present.

As 1928 looks westward across the Pacific reaches, China shows herself a civilization rather than a nation, in any true fulness. In some near future, as Dame History counts such happenings, China, remaining a civilization, will exhibit genuine nationhood. If its then form of government should prove to be one of extensive decentralization (as the best informed experts now anticipate), none the less will it be "one and indivisible." Beyond all just question, China is soon to show herself an element of mighty weight in the concert of the powers.

W. J. P.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

THIS is Paris. The scene is by the Seine where the branches hang to the river and barges pass. An old building stands on a corner spreading its awnings over the sidewalk where the tables and chairs are planted. There is a bal-musette going on. All over Paris in out-of-the-way corners, if you know where to find them, there is the Saturday night bal-musette, but this one by the Seine has the advantage of the cool river breezes. The guests are dancing, and to such a music as fairly trips up your toes. Round and round the couples swirl to the accordion, now plaintive, now jesting. It is a music as strange and individual as the Hawaiian ukulele or the Scottish bagpipe. The accordion tunes are never boisterous; they may ring out joyously, but there is never an offensive clatter of noise. The couples are drawn from the working classes. The men keep their caps on; the custom of the place permits this. They pay four sous a turn in some places, less in others. The music has the gentleness of a brook and the appeal of sheep bells when, as Browning has described, they "tinkle homeward through the twilight."

The French were treated to a piece of natural scientific news when Prof. G. W. Ritchey told the Société Astronomique that five international observatories were to be built around the world, using telescopes ten times more powerful than any at present in existence. A Frenchman shares in the honor, and also a German, for it is Henri Chrétien of the Institut d'Optique who is responsible with Professor Ritchey for the design of the new telescopes, and it was K. Schwarzschild of the former German Imperial Observatory who devised the system of mirrors to be employed. "With the greatest photographic telescopes in use today, it would require more than a century to detect celestial motions and changes which could be obtained in ten years with the new type of instrument," Professor Ritchey declared. The first of these telescopes will be placed in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona, and others at the equator and at points near the lines 20 and 40 degrees north and south latitude.

Surely of all the delightful ways of crossing France, that hit upon by Lord Howard de Walden sounds the most attractive. True, you miss the lure of the long open road; you cannot go as rapidly as a train will take you; and you have not the wide spaces to look into which you could find under and beyond an airplane. But there are many compensations. Lord Howard de Walden is sailing in his twenty-three-ton yacht from Paris to the Riviera by way of rivers and canals. What intimate aspects of "la belle France" he will discover! There must be many stretches of river or placid canal which he will encounter where no tourist has ever been. He will skirt meadows reaching down to rivers' edges and often pass between two rows of poplars lining canals' banks. Some of the old river inns, well off the beaten highways, should furnish him many pleasant episodes. Will the wild flowers along the Seine be the same as those by the Rhône?

High praise for American libraries is contained in interviews given by a number of newspapers here by Roland Marcel, director of the Bibliothèque Nationale (the famous French National Library). M. Marcel has returned from a voyage of discovery in the United States and has signified his intention of incorporating many of the ideas he gained in library work in Paris. He was astonished at how much small town life revolved around the local library; he thought remarkable the help given foreigners who had not been long in America; he felt that in most cities "the library was the most beautiful structure"; he reported finding libraries everywhere, even in factories and shops; he told of libraries open from nine in the morning until ten at night (in Paris they are available to the average visitor only a few hours each day and the chief libraries demand preliminary application before they can be entered); he spoke of libraries being as comfortable and attractive as homes—places where everyone was welcome; he concluded that in America library service is recognized as an important social function, and he strongly advised every French man and woman to save up as rapidly as possible for a trip to America.

A surprising connection has been established between France and the French island of Martinique in the Lesser Antilles. A swallow habitually built her nest under the eaves of a certain house at Saint-Avoid, near Metz. The owner decided to try an experiment and shortly before the annual migration toward the end of last summer attached a message under the swallow's wing. This read:

"During the summer of 1927, I lived with M. A. R. at Saint-Avoid, and when I return to him I am to let him know where I have been in the interval." The swallow has come back and has borne a fresh message homeward, which says: "During the winter I have had my nest on the house of M. Bady, in the island of Martinique, and he sends by me his sincere greetings to my former host." Martinique being several thousand miles in a roughly southwesterly direction from France, this proves the swallow to be as adept a transatlantic flier as the pilots and aerial navigators of today.

The deliberations of the International Miners' Federation should not pass without notice. Two resolutions accepted by the miners' representatives of eight European countries cannot fail to attract attention. One of these put the miners on record as desiring by every means possible the intensification in all countries of propaganda in favor of peace. The miners are determined to throw their whole weight at any time against the spreading of any difficulty which might lead to war. The other important resolution was that calling on the International Labor Bureau at Geneva for a conference to be held under its auspices of all mining countries in order to reduce from eight to seven the number of working hours underground for the miner. The ultimate object of the miner, it was frankly admitted, was to limit to six hours the time per day spent in the mine, but the reduction to seven hours was all that would be asked for at present.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Relief from Farm Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not wish to prolong the discussion of farm relief, a subject of which the people are generally tired. What they want is relief from farm relief. Most of the farmers would be equally relieved if this pet phrase, already overworked by political agitators, would become obsolete.

I have been a real dirt farmer for fifty years. Have sold hogs at four cents and at twenty, oats at eleven and seventy, eggs at seven and sixty, butter at twelve and sixty-five. Multitudes have done the same and were always able to loan money to their neighbors who could not pay their taxes. A successful dirt farmer told me recently that in his sixty-three years' experience there never was a time, except during the late war, when it was easier to make money than right now. There are but few real farmers in this section who would not verify his statement.

A local merchant said recently: "I can pick out nearly all the members of the Farm Bureau in this community by their unpaid accounts."

No, the good farmer seeks no relief from the Government. He knows the trouble is not with farming but with the farmer. He is busy making money by constant, thorough effort. He has no time to march to Kansas City, Houston or Washington. He praises President Coolidge for vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill, and will vote for the man who has the courage to do likewise.

As for protection, the farmer is already highly favored. There is a duty of twelve cents a pound on butter which lawfully contains eighteen per cent of water. Selling water at fifty cents a pound should net a handsome profit, and it does. When the people wear silk, cotton is not in demand, and the grower of that staple must devote his attention and efforts to other lines. The law of supply and demand cannot be suspended, and the fittest will inevitably survive whether it be a farmer, a poem or an idea.

O. P. K.

Louis Agassiz's Birthplace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of May 18, part of an editorial note stated that Louis Agassiz was born in Cambridge, Mass. May I submit in this connection the following facts: Louis Agassiz was born in 1807 at Môtier-Vully, Canton de Vaud, Switz, where a house bears a sign stating to the fact. He was already well known in Switzerland and abroad, and had taught as professor at the then Academy (now University) of Neuchâtel, when he left for America in 1846. He became an American citizen in 1862. A full-length portrait of him hangs in the Aula of the university, and his bust stands in the hall.

It gives me great pleasure to state that The Christian Science Monitor is greatly appreciated here, and that we often hear it praised by people of many sorts.

(Miss) LUCIE CLEGG.

Neuchâtel, Switz.